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CRIST AND FASHIONABLE NEWS

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS
OSBORNE, WEDNESDAY.

The Queen, with the Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford, drove out yesterday afternoon. Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught drove, attended by the Hon. Harriet Phipps, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany drove, attended by Miss Bauer. Commander Mitchell, commanding the Coastguard, Sir Cowes, and Major Grant, the 1st Life Brigade, accompanied the Queen's Household Cavalry, the 1st Life Brigade, the 1st Life Regiment (with), the Officers of the Queen's Guard at East Cowes, being Osborne, and had the honour of being presented to the Queen in the evening. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice drove out this morning.

had the honour of being presented to the

The Duke and Duchess of Albany are expected to remain for the present at Osborne Cottage. His Royal Highness's indisposition is to be attributed to constitutional weakness, but it is stated that it is not of so serious a character as has been suggested, although he has been attended once a week by Sir William Jenner during the time he has been in the Isle of Wight.

fully placed in a secluded valley on the b

M. Tissot arrived at the French Embassy, Albert-gate, on Wednesday evening from Paris, in order to resume his diplomatic functions after a *conge* of several weeks.

The Marquis of Northampton and Lady Margaret Compton have left Castle Ashby, Northampton, for Scotland.

Earl Fitzwilliam has left Cowes in his yacht for Cooltall Park, County Wicklow.

Countess Fitzwilliam has arrived in Grosvenor-square from East Cliff, *en route* for Ireland.

Earl Compton is paying visits in Scotland.

Count and Countess Francis Lutzw have returned to Alexandra Villa, West Cowes, from Walhampton Park, Lymington.

Count Edmund Bathynay has left town for Vienna.

Lord and Lady Carrington have left Guntort Park, Norfolk, for Scotland.

Lord Beaumont has passed a better ni

and is improved in strength.

Mr. J. W. Lowther, M.P., has consented to attend the banquet of the East Riding Conservative Association at Beverley early in October.

THE PRIMATE.

The general concern with which the illness of the Archbishop of Canterbury is regarded was again evidenced on Wednesday by the large number of inquiries made personally at Addington Palace by telegram as to the condition of his Grace. Telegraphic information is sent daily to the Queen and other members of the Royal family, including the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Albany. The Duchess of Cambridge has written expressing sympathy, and asking for the latest intelligence, while the Archbishop of York and the Bishops are constant in their inquiries. Mr. Carpenter issues the following bulletin on Wednesday morning:

"The Archbishop has had a quiet night but there is a slight rise of temperature this morning."

The bulletin issued at ten o'clock on Wednesday was as follows:

"The Archbishop has passed a quiet day with much sleep. The temperature has again fallen, and is now not much above normal. The weakness is less."

LONDON GOSSIP.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have left Arundel for their shooting in their shooting box in North Derbyshire, where they intend receiving company during the next six weeks. Grouse are very abundant on the Duke's extensive moors in this district. Derwent, which is a very old house, was formerly occupied by the Duke of Devonshire, and the interior has been carefully restored and considerably enlarged. Nothing but oak is to be seen in the house, and the house contains a wonderful collection of old carved furniture. It is beautiful and comfortable. The Duke is the owner of the river. I regret to hear that there is no improvement in the condition of the Earl of Arundel. During the summer the poor child has been driven every fine day from Arundel to Littlehampton, in order that he might take advantage of the sea.

It is amusing to read that pheasant-shooting will be seriously interrupted by the meeting of Parliament in October. This is an illustration analogous to the idea that the close of the 12th. The real fact is that probably the tenth of the Members of the House of Commons will be grouse, and not more than a sixth have any personal interest in the cover-shooting, for which amusement there will be ample time during Christmas holidays.

Lord Feversham has been the only of six gamekeepers which included Sir Frederick Graham, who over his Brandale moors in North Yorkshire last week. The weather was very stormy, but the grouse were plentiful and steady on the wing, and nearly 50 brace were killed on the Brandale moors. The shooting was swamped by the achievement of Sir Frederick Milbank on the Wemmerrill Moors in the same district, whose party of seven guns (including Lords Abercromby and Kensington) killed 100 brace on the Brandale moors on one day's shooting. Lord Downe's Danby and Glaisdale moors have been let for this season to Mr. Baring, and his party have obtained splendid sport. Lord Hartington, Lord Edward Cavendish, and Admiral Egerton have done well on the Duke of Devonshire's moors near Bolton Abbey.

It is not improbable that one of the burning questions to be discussed by the Church militant in Congress may be, "The attitude of the Church towards the clergy," with special reference to the "Vicars of Bray," who are known as "farical comedies and clerical operators." It is considered that the clergy have been palpably burlesqued and held up to ridicule at several of the London theatres, and the want of the propriety of the vicars prelate, whose information probably does not go beyond the title of the play or the name of a character, is very warm on the subject, and will be most influentially supported in bringing the grievance before the brethren.

It seems very doubtful, however, if the

estimable gentlemen have any real cause of complaint against the stage. After all, a little harmless satire, or playful exposure of our weaknesses, is good for the way and the world. There is no reason why the clergy should expect immunity, any more than any other class. Besides, they should remember it is not their cause of religion that is satirised, or made fun of, but simply the petty foibles of some of the unwelcome types of the "Culte." The patronising attitude of the "Church and State Guild" towards the poor plain countryman gives a very fair opportunity for this sort of repartee.

Nobbody doubts the personal courage of either General Henley or Sir Evelyn Wood. Therefore, the way in which these two officers have been exposing themselves to be picked off by the Egyptian gnomes and shrewish shooters, seems entirely preposterous and senseless. Possibly they may enjoy being covered with the dust of shells exploding within a few feet of them, and may appreciate the music of bullets whistling past their ears. Swarming up a tree, too, out of harm's way and out of the range of the drunken agreeable reminiscences of torn trousers and jacked-in schoolboys days, with subsequent punishment. Probably, also, they may think they are advancing the interests of the army in giving a chance to the helicopter and the gyrocopter. None of these reasons, however, may be the reason for the feelings of their unfortunate relatives when they read the highly coloured accounts of their hairbreadth escapes. It is positively necessary for them to reconnoitre the enemy's position so closely as to be recognised, and to be shot at, if not killed. It is extremely not to disguise the

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LONDON, AUG. 31—SEPT. 1, 1882.

THE DOGS OF WAR.

It has been too rashly assumed by commentators in England upon Prince Bismarck's policy, that in seeming to promote a joint Anglo-French intervention in Egypt his main purpose was to bring about a coldness and, possibly, a conflict between England and France. This assumption scarcely does justice to the penetration of the shrewdest statesman in Europe. Prince Bismarck is, before all things, a dispassionate observer of events; and he has never yet committed the mistake, so common with inferior masters in the art, and so frequently fatal to their calculations, of ignoring facts, and taking the false for true. He is, therefore, well aware that no consideration on earth would induce France to squander her strength in a conflict with England. She wishes to husband her resources for a duel with a totally different enemy. Had the English Cabinet taken this fact into account, Earl Granville need not have spent so much time in deferring to the French Government upon the question as to the manner in which the Egyptian difficulty was to be disposed of. There were only two possible courses for France: either to allow itself to follow England subserviently, or to withdraw from all concern in the solution of the problem. Doubtless, Prince Bismarck calculated that jealousy or pride would compel our neighbours to go along with us, and then his object would have been attained without England and France falling out. It would have been enough if Egypt had occupied the interest of the French nation, and if the continuance of an active policy in North Africa had diverted its attention from Alsace and Lorraine. To this extent the diplomacy of Berlin has, in all probability, been disconcerted. Ancient as are the traditions, and cherished as may be the reminiscences, that urge France not to abdicate its pretension to play a leading part on the Nile, events, comparatively of yesterday, have called into existence political aspirations of a yet keener sort. A diminution of the influence exercised by French diplomacy and French enterprise in the territories of the Khedive must necessarily mortify the national self-love of our neighbours. But they would abandon Africa altogether rather than pour into its sands the blood and treasure they have made up their minds upon spending some day or other nearer home. With all his wide and accurate apprehension of facts, Prince Bismarck seriously underrated the motive when he counted upon altering the channel of French national sentiment. He has been deceived in an unmistakable manner; and the students of European diplomacy must look for an equivalent change in the tactics of the German Foreign Office. So far, the persons to benefit by the resolute self-effacement of France have been ourselves. It has left our arm free to act in Egypt as we thought best; and it has likewise dissipated the fears entertained in some quarters that our action here would provoke opposition from other Powers. Prince Bismarck would be verging materially from the practical character that underlies his seemingly most adventurous diplomatic strategy if he allowed it to be supposed that Germany has any interest in thwarting intervention in Egypt, so long as intervention proceeds from England, and from England only. The same motive that deters France from embarking in any enterprise which might possibly involve her in a quarrel with England, or any other friendly Power, deters Prince Bismarck from interfering with any Power that might challenge his right to do so. If France nurses its enmity against Germany, Germany treasures its resources against France. Our Ministers have capacity to apprehend remarkable conditions, but they must be preternaturally dull if they have not now mastered the situation, and if, when the time comes to arrange the future of Egypt, they do not know how to turn the relations of France and Germany to excellent account. Whatever we propose, France will not quarrel with us. Neither will Germany. But though these two Powers are bound over by their reciprocal suspicion and antagonism, to keep the peace as against the rest of the world, Russia is not similarly circumstanced; and it is from Russia that any challenge to our proposed settlement of Egypt will probably proceed. The interests of Russia in Egypt may in one sense be trivial; but Egypt is still a portion of the Ottoman Empire, and a branch of the Eastern Question, and in that Question Russia claims to be deeply interested. Without denying that, as Sir Charles Dilke asserted on the eve of the rising of Parliament, our relations with Germany are excellent, we should be foolishly shutting our eyes if we supposed that Prince Bismarck would see with regret a conflict between England and Russia. That danger was averted by the patient firmness of Lord Beaconsfield. Should it again arise, will his successor be equally successful in avoiding it? If the Prime Minister were to involve us in a dispute with Russia, would he complete the conclusion of a Military Convention with the despised Turk, coupled with the denial to the Egyptians of the right of self-assertion conceded to the Boers, would be fittingly crowned by an open quarrel with Russia. It may be that this is only an imaginary danger. But the once vaunted policy of Non-intervention has been cast aside like a worn out garment; and we are now more entangled in European politics than in the worst days of Lord Beaconsfield. France has kept out of the fray. So has Germany. So, hitherto, has Russia. We alone are fighting. But, while they watch us, they are likewise watching each other. We have set the ball rolling. What if others should resolve, for their own ambitious purposes, to keep it going?—*Standard.*

AN ENGLISH ZOLA WANTED.

The *Daily Telegraph* thinks London is in want of a writer like Emile Zola, but without his unnecessary and offensive grossness—one who would paint the daily life of this metropolis with all its depth of shadow, and with a strict regard to truth. Horrible and shocking they might be, but were charity, not satire, the motive, such revelations must be inexpressibly sad and touching.—*Every day and every night in London*

scenes may be witnessed to make us ashamed of what we call civilisation, scenes of misery, want, and beggary that put our philanthropy to the blush. Here in this town of splendid palaces, where wine flows like water, and every kind of luxury is present in excess, the grey morning light seldom breaks across the grim chimney-pots but some lost, forgotten wretch crawls into a corner to die of starvation. The bare and baldrecesses of the East-end coroners' court team with torridly romantic mysteries. It is a theme so old, so threadbare, so distasteful, and life is so busy, that we read and pass on without comment. In the midst of abundance and waste, death struggles for existence do not invite—do, indeed, repel a certain order of morbidly sensitive people. They prefer to go about famishing and faint, and pining for food, rather than suffer the stigma of pauperism. It is for this reason that a new writer, with the thought and power to depict the several stages of such an awful fate, would be welcome. Were it possible to fathom the cause a remedy might be formulated. We want to know what and how the ragged, footless, penniless outcasts think and feel, to look behind the pale, drawn face, and through the hollow, eager eyes, deep down to the tumultuous soul within. There we might come upon a strange, inexplicable combat of pride and anger, with horror begotten of a dire necessity, and fear of the hand of God. We might find the secret of the most in need of all God's creatures, a starving human being.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

Hobart Pacha writes to the *Standard* to represent the Turkish side of the argument with regard to the Egyptian difficulty. He says that the Egyptian difficulty is a matter of Government without hesitation proposed to send troops whither to quell the action of factious parties in Egypt. They were, however, sternly prohibited from doing so by the French Ambassador, who informed the Sultan that no Turkish troops in Egypt were allowed to land in Egypt. In this he was thoroughly supported by England. After mentioning that the Conference had hardly entered on its first work when England bombarded the Alexandria forts, that the Government took little notice of this, and after five days' sitting recommended Turkey to send troops, adding to their recommendation some few unimportant conditions, Hobart Pacha says:—"And now comes the extraordinary part of the business. England, whose Ambassador signs the decision of the Conference, acts alone and imposes conditions which it is almost impossible for Turkey to accept, inasmuch as they are extremely offensive to the *amour propre* of that country. The spirit of the Conference inclines towards maintaining the prestige of the Sultan in Egypt. If so, it is unreasonable of England to make conditions entirely destructive of that prestige. It would have been better for England to have declared in full Conference that she regarded the Turkish troops in Egypt to have acted thus. The great misfortune of the present state of things is that unreasonable suspicion of foul play exists on both sides. Turkey imagines that England means to follow the French example at Tunis, and to dislodge the Turkish troops in Egypt, and on the other hand, suspects that Turkey intends her troops to play false if they go to Egypt. To so great a point has this unfortunate suspicion arrived that it bids fair to lead to most serious complications. People in England have gone long the almost indescribable difficulties of the Sultan's position, and frequently attribute to bad faith actions forced upon him by circumstances they cannot understand. Much that has passed lately makes the Sultan suspect that the friendship of England has gone, and that England can afford to be magnanimous. Now is the time for her to be so in regard to her old friend the Turk." Hobart Pacha expresses the opinion that England is standing on the edge of a precipice. If she imagines, he says, "that she has friends in the Conference, she is mistaken. One has only to hear the honest opinion among foreigners of all denominations here to know how her proceedings are disliked and disapproved."

THE PRIMATE.

Renewed anxiety as to the condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury was evinced on Thursday morning when the following bulletin was issued:—"The Archbishop has had a somewhat restless night, owing to a slight return of fever. The pulse is firmer than yesterday, but there is an unsatisfactory drowsiness." During Thursday the prostration, which is the chief cause of apprehension, continued, if it did not increase, and the drowsiness which the morning bulletin spoke of still prevailed, and caused great uneasiness. Grave apprehension exists among the household. The Archbishop has more than once safely emerged from a serious illness since he has been Primate, under the care of Dr. Carpenter. His Grace maintains a calm and resigned demeanour. He takes nourishment frequently, although in very small quantities. At ten o'clock on Thursday night Dr. Carpenter issued the following bulletin:—"The Archbishop has passed a quiet night. He has a good deal of sleep. Functions are all fairly performed. The general condition remains much the same."

M. PAUL BERT AND HISTORY.—When an ex-Minister of Education declares that every French school-boy should learn by heart the proclamation of Prince Frederick Charles at Sens in December, 1871, he should at least take care to be correct in his facts. The following is the text of the proclamation to which so much reference has been made since M. Paul Bert's famous speech at the Trocadéro:—"Show all your energy, and march to the partition of this unrighteous land. This band of brigands must be exterminated. The world cannot have rest as long as the French nation exists. Only let us divide it into small territories and they will tear themselves to pieces by their internal quarrels; but Europe will be undisturbed for centuries."

Soldiers—you who have any courage—now is the time to conquer or die. Now, it so happens that Prince Frederick Charles was not at Sens on the 1st of December, 1871, where he is supposed to have uttered it. No such proclamation was issued during the late war, but it is believed that some such truculent manifesto was addressed by Blucher to his troops at the opening of the *Opéra-Hundred Days* campaign. M. Paul Bert is evidently more at home in revisiting logs than in teaching history.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

BRITISH RECONNOISSANCE AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.

DEFECTIVE TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS. The *Standard* has received the following telegrams from its correspondent with Sir Garnet Wolseley's forces:—
CAVALRY CAMP, MAHSAHEH, WEDNESDAY.
General Drury Lowe is concentrating the entire Cavalry Division, including the Indian Cavalry Brigade, at Mahsaheh, a distance of about 10 miles from the advance of Mahsaheh Station. General Willis, with the three battalions of Guards, remains at Mahuta, but will probably come on tomorrow. At the front have been brought, under the command of General Graham. Owing to the want of provisions and transport it is difficult to push our troops forward, but to-morrow the train will be run up to Kassassin, which will greatly relieve the strain. A depot will be formed at that point, which is within marching distance of Tel-el-Kebir. The First Division are now all, or nearly all, between Mahuta and Kassassin. The Indian Division is coming forward rapidly, and their cavalry and artillery are all at Mahuta. All have been brought, except that a few shots have been exchanged with the Bedouins. Yesterday one of these parties crept up through the reeds on the other side of the Canal, and fired on the camp. Some pickets of the 60th, who were out on that side, surprised them, and killed three, and a number which will probably teach them caution in future. Lieut. Trilling, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, is still missing. Of the seven men of the Life Guards who were missing three have been found dead on the field. Nine of the Household Cavalry were killed, and about 100 lie dead on the scene of the charge. The Guards are now under canvas, but all have to leave their tents behind for a while when the march begins. Colonel Tulloch, with the Intelligence Staff, is at Mahuta. The Cavalry horses, after their long rest of yesterday and to-day, are picking up again. Officers and men are fed alike upon tinned meat, rice, and bread. Their health is far better than might have been expected under the circumstances. The Cavalry, led by water, and small boats, the canal presents a picturesque appearance, and the lance pennants of the Indian Lancers flutter gaily in the wind. The great men and horses of the Household Troops contrast strongly with the ill-kept and light Indian Cavalry. The Indian soldiers, as usual, make themselves thoroughly at home, and their followers succeed in a marvellous manner in finding and bringing in green food for the horses in the midst of this barren desert. During reconnoissance yesterday morning the enemy's line at Karan was sighted. Their troops are busy at their entrenchments. After Monday's experience they are not likely to attack us again. The troops for the most part believe that the enemy tried to poison the Sweet Water Canal by day yesterday, but this is in the last degree improbable, as the Koran enjoins, and their universal custom enforces, that those killed in action shall be buried with proper ceremonies. The bodies of the dead which have been found in the canal were not probably those of men who were wounded in the first action, and tried in vain to cross the canal. Sultan Pacha, President of the Chamber of Notables, and Ferid Pacha, Governor of Zagazig, have arrived in Camp, having been despatched by the British Army, and to issue proclamations in his favour, which may be enforced by their personal influence. These persons, in the early stages of the difficulty, supported Arabi, but felt away from him when they assumed a dictatorship, and plucked the country into war. Lieutenant Goodrich, Commander of the United States steamship *Lancaster*, has received permission to accompany the expedition.

NOON, THURSDAY.

I have accompanied two reconnoissances, which took place the one yesterday afternoon, the other this morning. Colonel Tulloch yesterday found half a dozen wounded Egyptians, who had been lying unattended since Monday's action. They were in a state of artillery, when found was almost insensible, but upon restoratives being given to him recovered speech. He said that the Bedouins had killed all the wounded they found on the field of battle who were not mortally wounded. He said that the Bedouins caused much depression at Tel-el-Kebir. But upon Arabi arriving he personally sent them forward to the attack of Kassassin. Before despatching the troops upon their mission he made them a short speech, saying that our march was a march of vengeance. He said that the plan of defence into a complete confusion, and that it was absolutely necessary to defeat it. This morning General Wilkinson, in command of the Indian Cavalry Brigade, conducted the reconnoissance on the right, and Colonel Tulloch on the left. We got within sight of the enemy's lines, his pickets falling back. Sketches were made of his position, which was not considered to be so strong as had been expected. After the return of our reconnoissance the enemy's cavalry returned to the front, and the canal was again in the advance is entirely due to want of transport. Hitherto the Army has been practically without transport, and now depends entirely upon the sailors with their launches in the Canal, and the railway, where, so far only, only a few small boats are used. The troops in front are with the greatest difficulty kept supplied with the bare necessities of life. The horses of the Cavalry have been entirely without corn for the last two days. To the plagues of sand flies by night and by day have now been added those of flies by day, these having during the last forty-eight hours appeared in immense numbers, attracted, it is supposed, by the scent of blood. In respect to the brilliant Cavalry charge of Monday, it is only due to the Household troops, and to the Indian Cavalry, officers led them upon the guns. Sir Baker Russell's horse having been shot, Colonel Ewart was the first man among the guns. General Drury Lowe and Staff were placed behind the first line and in front of the second. The enemy's infantry remained intact until the Cavalry were within twenty yards, when they broke and fled.

The Times correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on Thursday:—
In the absence of any active employment officers naturally become critical, and on two points I think remarks very generally made deserve attention. We are now fortifying Rameh with such guns as we can obtain from Egyptian forts, and our strongest artillery there are seven-ton guns thus obtained; yet these forts contained innumerable stronger guns and immense stores of powder. Why are they not used? Because on taking possession of the forts we destroyed them. In one fort alone we destroyed four valuable cannon, and rolled into the sea 8,000 barrels of first-class English powder. Surely this waste was needless. Had there been any fear of the Egyptians again seizing the forts it would have been easy to have deferred the work of destruction until the last hour.

The other point is in reference to the use of balloons. There is now no doubt that had the exact state of Arabi's troops been known at the time of the march, the British could have saved the town. Yet, in uncertainty as to whether Arabi had fled or was posted in force on Pompey Pillar Hill, the landing of such a force would have been foolhardy. A balloon in these circumstances would have been invaluable, but has possibly its employment might have been impossible. Under present conditions, however, a balloon at

Rameh would be not only invaluable, but perfectly practicable. We are ignorant as to whether the troops are still behind the Kaddawar lines, and we are equally ignorant as to the forces at Tel-el-Kebir. Unfortunately not a single balloon accompanies the expedition.

The following return of casualties among the Royal Marine Artillery engaged at Kassassin on the 28th of August was received at the Admiralty on Thursday from General Sir Garnet Wolseley:—
Killed.—Gunnery C. Baker, C. Lester, Newton, J. Adams, P. Cox, and F. Craddock.

Wounded dangerously.—Gunnery T. Teagle and J. Carson; Bombardier Lovatt.
Wounded slightly.—Sergeant Willett, Gunnery C. H. Peyton, H. A. Rawdon (2), W. Weston, J. Collins, W. Lowe, E. Charley, W. Wilson, J. B. Marsh, M. C. Lewis, B. W. Mainland, H. Hardy, W. H. Coles, W. Brewington, J. Chump, Aridge, and Redmond.

The following despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley has been received at the War Office:—

ISMAILIA, SEPT. 1.
Graham reports his fight on August 28 as follows:—"My force, 1,875 men and guns, with left column at Kassassin Look about 9.30 a.m. At noon the enemy opened fire with two guns at long range, doing no harm. At 3 p.m. the enemy seemed to be retiring, so I ordered the men back to camp for dinner, and the cavalry brigade that had come up to my support advanced to the front. At 4.30 p.m. the enemy's infantry in force, supported by heavy and well-directed artillery fire, advanced to overlap my right. Requested Cavalry Brigade and battalion of Marines to come up from Mahsaheh. Pushed forward Marine Artillery Battalion, 425 strong, along south bank of Canal to take enemy in flank. This movement admirably executed by Colonel Tuson, who handled battalion with great skill, men firing with effect and steadiness. At 5 p.m. I requested the Cavalry to move up with cavalry, which he did most gallantly. At 6.45 ordered general advance, expecting cavalry about them to attack enemy's left before ridge to my right. Battalion of Marines arrived from Mahsaheh and joined in general advance of two or three miles. They had back before us. At 8 p.m. heard result of cavalry charge, and at 8.45, all being quiet, returned to camp. Behaviour of troops and steadiness under fire was excellent; eager throughout the day to close with enemy. Nothing could exceed gallantry of Marines, who were led by Major Piggott, an officer as able as he is dashing. I regret that he and Edwards are both wounded. Guns well served by artillery. One, a Krupp previously taken, was admirably served throughout day by marine artillery under Captain Tucker. Enemy's force at 1,000 cavalry, 8,000 infantry, and twelve guns."

WAR SUMMARY.

A wild report was started and gained a certain credence, that Pacha had repented of his civil courses, and had asked for an armistice of eight days. The rumour, however, is based upon an obvious misunderstanding, and may be flatly contradicted at once. The arrival in camp of two dignitaries of Egyptian rank, the President of the Chamber of Notables, and the other the Governor of Zagazig, and that both had been despatched by the Khedive to act as Commissioners to the British, has given rise to the rumour. The accounts of Arabi do not justify the belief that he is likely to sue for peace at present. Although foiled and routed with heavy loss in his attack upon our outposts at Kassassin, he must be still very strong. He has no intention of a retreat, and he is certainly superior, and they are very loth to risk either their horses or their lives. A day or two ago they were active enough in front of Kassassin, and on Tuesday they stalked the camp and fired on it. But, to their disgust, they encountered some pickets of the 60th, who repulsed with a smart volley, and killed several. After this they will doubtless be more cautious, and will reserve themselves for raids upon the Sweet Water Canal. The forward movement of the whole force has been a success. The British have been with all despatch. Graham at Kassassin has been strongly reinforced; next to him Drury Lowe, who is just a mile ahead of his old quarters at Mahsaheh, has with him the entire Cavalry Division, including the three regiments of Indian Cavalry. Further back, General Willis, with the Brigade of Guards, was still at El Mahuta, but was on the point of moving forward to Mahsaheh, and he will soon be followed by the infantry of the Indian Cavalry. This Artillery, under Colonel Goodrich, are now in the front, some with Graham, the rest with Drury Lowe. Within a couple of days the Highland Brigade will have landed at Ismailia, and, although still some distance to the rear, can then fairly be included in the available force for the second line. With all these troops in hand, Wolseley ought soon to be in position to make a determined advance. The only obstacle to overcome now is the difficulty of supply. In this respect the Indian troops have far the best of it, and like old campaigners, manage somehow to support themselves. While the horses of the Household Brigade continue so short of forage that they have been a couple of days without corn, the Indian syces or grass cutters succeed, seemingly, in getting green stuff out of the desert. Officers and men are also short of forage, and have to be satisfied with biscuits, rice, and tinned meats, in barely sufficient quantities, which are brought up slowly from time to time. The only lines of supply are along the railway and the Sweet Water Canal. Blue-packets moving in coaches along the latter, while the former has till now been only partially utilised for want of engines. This drawback is now happily removed, and a regular service of trains is being opened between Ismailia and Kassassin, which will doubtless relieve the strain. But long range animals are also pushed forward in considerable numbers it must be impossible to manœuvre very freely at the front, and much time, which is just now of incalculable value, will be lost. The most that we attempt to do at present is to send reconnoissances as far as possible to the front. General Wilkinson, with a detachment of Indian Cavalry, moved to the right yesterday, and Colonel Tulloch to the left; both succeeded in sighting the enemy's lines, although their observations must necessarily have been of a rather superficial character. At Alexandria we must continue comparatively inactive. Unimportant demonstrations are made by the enemy, as when a party advanced along the Canal and fired upon our sentries, but nothing like a real attack is attempted, and the advancing troops prefer retiring to coming into collision with any force sent out against them.

—*Standard.*

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

THE QUEEN.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Margaret, and attended by General Sir H. F. Ponsonby, Lord Edward Clinton, Lady Southampton, the Hon. Horatio Stophord, Dr. Reid, and Mr. Sahl, left Osborne on Thursday evening on route to Euston. The Royal party crossed in the *Alberta*, Captain Ballist, in a downpour of rain, to the Clarence-yard, Gosport. They were received by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Mr. William Scott, Superintendent of the yard, and a few members of the Staff, and conducted to the special London and North-Western train, which had been sent from Euston for their conveyance to Ballast. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice entered the central saloon of the royal train, which consisted of an engine and thirteen vehicles, furnished throughout with electrical communication. The saloon in front of the Queen's was occupied by the Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Margaret, while the other single and double coaches were reserved for Lady Southampton, the Hon. Horatio Stophord, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, General Sir H. F. Ponsonby, Lord E. Clinton, and the remainder of the suite, directors, dressers, ladies' maids, pages, and upper servants of the Royal Household. Her Majesty and the Princesses quitted the private station under the Clarence-yard at 6.45 p.m. train, proceeding over the South-Western Railway, via Winchester to Basingstoke Junction, which was reached at 8 p.m., and where arrangements were made for the vehicle bearing the Queen's fourgon. At Basingstoke the control of the Royal train was transferred to Mr. Burlington, assistant-superintendent of the Great Western Railway, by which route her Majesty and the Princesses continued their journey to Euston, where ten and a half minutes were served at 10 o'clock. Bushbury was made at 11.55, and thence the Royal travellers proceeded over the North-Western system. Messrs. Neale and Bore having been in charge of the special train, the train was timed to arrive at about five o'clock on Friday morning. The Queen and Princesses, on quitting the train, drove to Balmoral, where the Court usually remains till about the middle of November.

THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

The *Court Circular* contains the following account of His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, has been confined to the house for the past three weeks by indisposition. There has never been any cause for serious anxiety. Though not yet well enough to leave Osborne, His Royal Highness will be able to leave his house in a few days. According to the latest information from Osborne the Duke of Albany was not quite so well on Thursday. The change, however, was not sufficiently serious to cause her Majesty again to delay her departure for Scotland.

And open action they have at present taken in pressing their just, lawful, and admitted claims before public opinion, they will remain in a body." The meeting then adjourned.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Standard* despatched the following telegrams on Friday:—
DUBLIN, FRIDAY.
The following proclamation has just been issued:—
BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.
A PROCLAMATION.
"SPENCER, Earl of, an occasion has arisen in which we deem the temporary services of special constables in the Dublin Metropolitan Police District to be necessary for the due execution of the law, and the maintenance of the public peace and preservation of order in the said district. Now we hereby call on all loyal and well-disposed persons of the Queen to come forward and undertake the duty of special constables as aforesaid, and for the purpose of appointing such special constables a divisional justice of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District will attend at and on the following places, and at such times, namely:—Dublin Metropolitan Police Office, Lower Castle-yard, from four o'clock p.m. to seven o'clock p.m. on Friday, the 1st September, at four o'clock p.m. on Saturday, the 2nd September, at four o'clock p.m. on Sunday, the 3rd September, at four o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 4th September, at four o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, the 5th September, at four o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the 6th September, at four o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the 7th September, at four o'clock p.m. on Friday, the 8th September, at four o'clock p.m. on Saturday, the 9th September, at four o'clock p.m. on Sunday, the 10th September, at four o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 11th September, at four 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NICE.—15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

A Great Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3-4, 1882.

FRANCE AND EUROPE.

In an article on the anniversary of the foundation of the French Republic the *Times* says:—Those who believe that a democratic government is essentially incapable of conducting a vigorous and consistent foreign policy doubtless perceive a confirmation of their theory in the inaction of France. It is scarcely worth while to argue the abstract question. It is more to the purpose to observe that a wise despot would have taken in foreign affairs precisely that course of cautious abstention which has been followed by the Republic. The chief interest of France for the last twelve years has been to maintain peace, and to concentrate her energies upon the consolidation of her material interests. Wonderful as was her recovery from the blow which destroyed the Napoleonic dynasty and legend, that blow was and is severely felt. The French Budget is half as large again as our own, and though France has inexhaustible resources in her soil and climate, her heavy taxation is paid by a smaller amount of realised wealth than exists in this country. It needs but little skill to read between the lines of M. Léon Say's recent Budget speech the anxiety with which that eminent financier regards the situation. In every way open to a Minister anxious to say no word that might wound the susceptibilities of his countrymen, he emphasized the necessity for caution, moderation, and economy. The calamity which has overtaken one of the most important of French industries, and which threatens the total destruction of the vine in all the most important wine-growing departments, enforces the same lesson. But peace is fortunately not more distinctly the interest of France than of every other European country. There are persons whose imagination is at once dominated and stimulated by the immense political energy of Prince Bismarck, and who are always ready to sketch for our benefit or amusement the gigantic and Machiavellian plans upon which he is presumed brooding. If they would only look at plain facts they would be aware that no man in Europe more heartily adopts the prayer, "Give peace in our time, O Lord." During the past few months opportunities have been only too rare for any statesman desiring war to bring it about. Certainly Prince Bismarck, were he only half as able and as cynical as he is painted, need have been at no loss to get up a very pretty quarrel. The Turks have left nothing untold to bring about a general disturbance out of which they might pluck some fancied advantage. They have been foiled by the steady refusal of every responsible statesman in Europe to interfere with the legitimate policy of any other Power. Notwithstanding much excited talk about the Conference, it has not placed a single obstacle in the way of England. The Powers have declined, properly and rightly, to undertake responsibilities which they could not reasonably be expected to assume, and for the same reason that any obstruction has arisen it has been due to our own reluctance to recognize the limits they placed upon their action. The Porte is no doubt convinced by this time that its traditional policy of setting Christendom by the ears is for once a dead failure, and, with its practical capacity for accommodating itself to circumstances, it will probably recognize the absurdity of trying any longer to thwart the policy of England. Peace is the interest and aim of every Power, and all that is asked of us is that we shall vigorously put down the disturbance which Europe has localized, and take effective measures to prevent its recurrence. A good deal has been said about French isolation, French effacement, and so on. It may easily be understood that many Frenchmen would have preferred that their Government should take a more active part in the settlement of Egyptian affairs, but it is less obvious that such action would have conducted to the maintenance of European peace or the furtherance of France's real interests. French statesmen will bear witness that England did everything that could reasonably be expected, and would say even more than could be expected, to secure French cooperation. We deferred to French opinion and French convenience to the extent of seriously deflecting our own policy. At the last moment France withdrew for reasons of her own from an enterprise which she nevertheless knew and admitted that we had no option but to prosecute. Yet France holds no exceptional position on that account. On the contrary, she has every nation on the Continent to keep her company. She is simply standing aside as Germany, Austria, and Italy are doing, and for the same reason that governs their conduct. It has been felt in every European Cabinet that nothing could more seriously increase the risks of general disturbance than any kind of co-partnership in the work of restoring order in Egypt. The relations between the Powers could not fail to be complicated by the substitution of an Anglo-French alliance for the simple action of England, and, in addition, there would be all the jealousies which joint action of the kind tends to produce between the allies themselves. It seemed at one time that France was less sensible of these difficulties than some other Powers, but her temporary hesitation to adopt her policy of abstention is in fact the only ground for the charge of effacement. She was in advance of the line for a moment and

fell back, but she now occupies relatively to our action in Egypt exactly the same position as Germany. We have already stated our belief that it does not lie with this country to stay beforehand precisely where its action will stop. It has a work to do which will certainly not be completed when Arabi is defeated and his forces dispersed. It is a work essentially of construction, for which we are now only clearing the ground. But it would be a poor compliment to the statesmen of Europe to suppose that they were not fully aware of this when they opened the way for English intervention. In their security French susceptibilities might find consolation, even if the loyalty we have hitherto displayed towards France did not offer a special guarantee that her interests will be scrupulously respected.

THE DUBLIN CONSTABULARY.

With reference to the police agitation in Dublin, the *Daily News* observes:—Some serious rioting has unhappily marked the course of a crisis which under less vigorous guidance might have caused a desperate and sanguinary struggle in the streets of the Irish metropolis. The police who remained on duty were, for the most part, stationed round the public buildings, and the streets, except in the districts of Rathmines, were almost deserted by the regular guardians of order. The opportunity was too tempting to be lost, and on Saturday night an angry and dangerous mob assailed with stones the few constables who appeared. The soldiers at length charged with fixed bayonets, and some of the rioters were disabled and taken to hospital. On Sunday some special constables wearing their badges of office, were very roughly treated by the populace, and in the affray a man who declared that he was only present out of harmless curiosity received painful though not dangerous injury. The latest news describes the General Post Office as under military protection, and the damage done to the mob as considerable, many windows being broken. These are deplorable incidents, but they are nothing to what might have occurred if the Government had shown the smallest inclination of a disposition to yield or had not been duly prepared for the occasion. The thanks of the country are due to the citizens of Dublin who came forward without distinction of creed or party to uphold the supremacy of the law, but the chief credit for averting a terrible catastrophe must remain with Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan. It would be premature to assume that the whole difficulty is yet over. The momentary which the missed men have consented to sign has not yet received an answer, and Mr. Bergin, whom our correspondent describes as the leader of the movement, has announced that nothing shall ever induce him to re-enter the force over which Captain Talbot presides. But already on Saturday night those who had resigned were beginning to withdraw their resignations on the sanguine hypothesis, or convenient excuse, that the 234 would be by some means or other be reinstated. Thus the pinch of the difficulty may be described as past, and the men who attended the prohibited meeting have had the benefit of some excellent advice from a dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church. Canon Pope, who at an informal assembly of these ex-constables argued the whole case very skillfully with Mr. Bergin, did not, as judicious counsellors seldom do, meet with general assent at the time. But Mr. Mallon's subsequent success may be taken to show that the Canon's very sensible remarks were not without their lasting effect. A good deal of confidential talk about a new career "under the Southern Cross" was silenced by the refusal of the Agent-General for the Government of Queensland to assist the emigration of Mr. Bergin and his followers. In returning to their senses and their duty, should the Lord-Lieutenant receive their application favourably, the men will find that they have lost nothing by submission, whatever inconvenience they may have suffered from disobedience.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, arrived at Perth on Friday morning. Her Majesty was received by the Duke of Perth, Lord Lieutenant of Perthshire; Mr. Smyth, of Methven, Convener of the county; Sheriff Barclay, and the city magistrates. Breakfast was served in the station committee-room, which was beautifully decorated. The journey was accompanied by the Duke of Perth, who was loudly cheered as the train left the platform. The only stoppage of the Royal train between Perth and Dundee was at the Bridge of Dun, where, in spite of the rain which poured in torrents, there was a large assemblage of spectators who heartily cheered the Royal travellers. At Ferry-hill Junction, near Aberdeen, there was the customary attendance of civic and county officials and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who were not deterred by the weather from showing their respect for her Majesty. Among those present were the Earl of Kintore, Mr. Ewen of Drum, convener of the county and sheriff of Argyll, Sheriff Guthrie Smith, and Mr. Ferguson of Kinninry, Ballater was reached at 10.25, the Queen alighting, a detachment of the Seaforth Highlanders, under the command of Captain Stewart and Lieutenants Barlow and Fraser, gave a royal salute. Her Majesty arrived at Balmoral at half-past three o'clock. Throughout the whole journey the weather was marvellous, the day altogether being one of the most inclement of the season. Arrangements are now completed for the reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who are expected to arrive at Aberfeldie Castle on Sept. 19. Their stay on Decide is expected to last over a month.

The birthday of Princess Alexandra Olga Victoria, third daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, was observed in London on Friday with the usual formalities. The Earl and Countess of Glendower, expected at Lathom House, Ormskirk, on a visit to Mr. and Hon. Mrs. Ferrand.

Viscount Hawarden and Hon. Misses Maude have left Princes-gardens for the Continent. Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes have arrived at Fenton's Hotel from the Continent.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT.—The *Era* says:—The Sarah Bernhardt illness has been much exaggerated by some of our contemporaries. The truth of the matter is that the artist was indignant at being expected to perform in a hall at Blackpool instead of at the theatre. As to the indisposition and blood spitting, written about by an evening paper on Thursday, and the doctor's decree "that Mme. Bernhardt could not possibly leave Bradford for some days to come," this must have existed alone in the imaginative brain of the writer.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

THE BRITISH CAMP AT KASSASSIN.

The *Times* correspondent with Sir Garnet Wolseley sends the following despatches:—

KASSASSIN, SEPT. 2, 11.55 A.M. It is rather difficult to write a letter in this camp. It was ordered that correspondents should only embark one horse from Alexandria, and this necessitates leaving behind tent, baggage, and necessary provisions for the campaign, including, in the case of a portable table, I have, therefore, invariably to write on horseback. Flies in this country flourish and abound to an astonishing extent. Thousands infest every shade, and without the protection of a mosquito net almost a burden. The worst plague after the flies, is mosquitoes, whose ruthless charge is fended all night, and who, at daylight, leave their victims covered with boils and blains. The dust and heat are very annoying. The water is not very pleasant, while food has been hitherto somewhat scantily supplied. No wonder old Indian officers declare they never experienced anything more trying in the most severe of Asiatic campaigns, and the army, although its spirit is high and dauntless, begins to look forward with anxious anticipation to the cool lanes and laurel-shaded lawns at home. There is now a field hospital established here, and we may fairly hope the painful cases of last week may not again be witnessed; but up to this time, I believe, the Horse Guards have not received any medicines. Whether the Foot Guards have I do not know. Last night at sundown I rode down to Mahamah and inspected the small little hospital established there by the Duke of Cambridge's Life Guards, who himself had a narrow escape from a passing shell. The house was formerly the Egyptian stationmaster's, and three large rooms have been turned into wards, while the fourth is converted into a surgery. Dr. Hummel, a German, is in charge, and the medical services are of a marked character. First he impounded some excellent drugs, including a large case of Epsom salts, left behind in one of Arabi's four field-hospitals; then he fell in with General Wolseley's suggestion, Dr. Colford, and promptly impounded him, and afterwards with Dr. Pope, who was also detained, together with his case of medicines. These three gentlemen have had about 100 patients each during the last few days. Most of the sufferers are sent to the hospital at Mahamah, and some to Ismailia. Besides the wounded, there are some cases of dysentery and sunstroke, and I regret to say three cases of true Egyptian ophthalmia. Of the three troopers thus affected, two wore their helmets, and the third dark glasses, constantly, and all few were able to bathe their eyes. The beds here are made out of materials found in Arabi's camp, and even railway rails are used. No splints, beds, coats, knives, spoons, or anything used in hospital work, or even the most ordinary necessities, I and my servant carried here, and I am without seeing a sign of an enemy, who is thoroughly cleared out as far as Kassassin. The Egyptians are said to have been greatly impressed by the operations of our cavalry, and certainly they have been less daring since the 28th ult.

I cannot quite understand why so many Egyptian prisoners are released as if they were harmless. I should not be surprised if there is some difficulty anticipated in feeding them, and some of the English officers are taking to take a ferocious-looking trooper, fit, high, as groom; but from what I have observed of the demeanour of these worthies, I did not feel inclined to save the authorities who took and responsibility of guarding their prisoners. A few nights ago a number of them was found crawling into the British hospital at night, carrying a large knife. The engine brought a train full of stores yesterday, but we trust the resources of England will be able to supply the needs of our three trains daily. A small reconnoitring body was sent out this morning as usual, and a body of the enemy's cavalry just appeared on the crest of a hill, watched by a few Bengal Lancers.

I have just returned from a private reconnaissance. I kept the railway in sight and rode among the sand hills. I was able to observe a body of 13 Bengal Lancers retiring on us from the north, closely watched by a body of our horse artillery, who, however, halted on finding dragoon cavalry, who were Indian allies, supported by English Hussars. The Egyptians wore, as a rule, white coats and red fezzes, and were led by an officer in a blue tunic. When I rode up, Major Macdonald, a German, and a few dragoon troopers, gave me an account of his morning's ride. He had started at half-past 4 with 12 men well-mounted, and had ridden right on to the intrenchments at Tel-el-Kebir. He was at once pursued, and to avoid capture he struck northwards and dodged home behind the sand hills, a party of the enemy making frequent attempts to cut him off. He says the intrenchments at Tel-el-Kebir are of a very formidable character, extending north and south, and are connected by a canal and the railway, with one high and strong earthwork and three smaller works. It will be noticed that Arabi is in possession of the railway leading to the most important military posts. Major Hart and his orderlies were also pursued by the same body of Arabs.

2 P.M. Lieut. Parkinson, Royal Marine Light Infantry, died in hospital here of debility, caused by the trying nature of the climate and the strict performance of his exhausting duties. He was very anxious to be carried to Ismailia, but he died before he could be removed. He was wounded in charge of the hospital, and was carried down the canal about half a mile to the spot where a large is stuck fast in the mud. The stretcher was composed of two kind of cane strips of suspended canvas, and the new pattern of short legs with casters. In using the pattern the invalid had to be laid on the floor of the jolting ambulance; in using the new one he is swung clear of the floor altogether. The canal is of course daily becoming a little lower from evaporation, but Arabi's unscrupulous attempts to injure and annoy us through the canal have entirely failed. The experiment of starting a market for local produce has already proved successful, but as the resources of the country are limited since the passage of Arabi's army, there are no onions, very little grain, and but few wild pigeons, and so the market is not of much benefit to our men. I noticed by the way, during the engagement of August 24, a pair of geese were seen hovering and fluttering about the railway where shells fell thickest. About this time of year usually many snipe, sand fowl, and desert hares are running about here, but we have seen very few of them since the 24th of August 24, a pair of geese were seen hovering and fluttering about the railway where shells fell thickest. About this time of year usually many snipe, sand fowl, and desert hares are running about here, but we have seen very few of them since the 24th of August 24, a pair of geese were seen hovering and fluttering about the railway where shells fell thickest. 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Great Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4—5, 1882.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

It is admitted on all hands that our operations in Egypt are hardly likely to be brought to a successful close within the brief term which the sanguine spirit of Ministers assigned to them. But though it follows as a matter of logical necessity that as the campaign is prolonged so will its cost be increased, this important fact is not so generally recognised, or, at any rate, insisted on. The estimate of two million three hundred thousand pounds for a three months' war is entitled to the respect which a forecast framed—as the Government assured us—in the most serious and calculating mood, ought to command. Yet few critics, we imagine, have any doubt that the provision thus formally made has been, in fact, already exceeded. We pointed out at the time that on the very face of the detailed statement submitted to Parliament nothing was allocated for the expense of land transport. Yet any one who reads the telegrams we publish from day to day can see for himself that under this head alone the outlay is sufficiently serious, and is likely to assume even greater proportions. We have Lord Hastings' authority for the fact that the estimate of the expense of the Indian Contingent submitted by the Government of India is much higher than the Home authorities believed it would be when they authorised its despatch. We have still to learn whether this charge is finally to be borne by us or by the people of India. It has certainly not been included in the modest sum at which Ministers assessed the cost of our enterprise, and it is probable that, as they erred about the expense of the Indian Expedition, so they have erred about the expense of the British troops. Even if we assume that their first forecast was adequate for the measures they then had in view, it is clear that events which they could not or did not choose to foresee must compel them to enlarge their basis of calculation. We have no reason to complain that the progress made hitherto has been unduly slight; nor do we anticipate that, once the way is clear for action, we shall have any reverses to add to the gravity of our task. But Arabi has certainly proved a tougher foe than was imagined. His military strength is greater; the skill and energy of his officers are more conspicuous, the spirit of his soldiers is more enduring, and he, apparently, has a tighter hold upon the masses of the people than we were originally led to believe. Our difficulties have increased in something more than the ratio of his advantages. The unfortunate deficiency of transport has checked our advance on the positions he has deliberately chosen and fortified. While we are still detained in the parched deserts, where sunstroke and the diseases bred of exposure, harassing work, poor food, and bad water inflict on us greater loss than a battle would involve, our enemy is waiting behind his lines for the time when the Nile floods will come as his auxiliaries and impede our progress through the fertile lands where, for this abundance of water and ready shelter would have made an advance easy. These are new conditions of the war, conditions which financial prudence would have taken into account even if military foresight could not have guarded against them. It is already manifest that Mr. Gladstone will have to recast his figures and his fiscal plans. His ad captivandum scheme of paying for the war by an increased Income Tax must be supplemented by some proposal more business-like and, we trust, more equitable. Mr. Gladstone's genius in matters of finance is universally acknowledged, but the Prime Minister will be compelled to confess that less gifted mortals are right after all. But budgets must be adapted to campaigns, not campaigns to Budget needs. In this certainty of increased demands on the finances of the country, we have an additional reason—if any such were needed—why Government should not pledge themselves to any definite course of action in Egypt when we at length find ourselves in the position which it will have cost us such an outlay to gain. If Europe stands idly by while we do its work; if it chooses to spend nothing while we are lavish of our blood and treasure, it cannot claim, in sense or equity, to have an equal voice with us in determining what shall be the future of the country which, alone and unaided, we do profess to have entered on the struggle for the sake of Europe or of Egypt. We intervened because our own vital interests were in jeopardy, and because, though other nations had interests in Egypt as well as ourselves, none appeared to know how to save them. To this extent, *Protocols de désintéressement* notwithstanding, we have intervened with selfish views, and to this extent, but to this extent only, shall we turn to selfish use the fruits of our victory. We do not purpose, nor do we desire, to annex Egypt. But we owe it to ourselves to take care that the occasion for intervening, at such cost, shall not arise again. If Europe approve of our terms so much the better, but we cannot and ought not to, permit Europe to dictate them. Peace and order must be maintained in Egypt, and as we know now from experience that the Concert of the Powers is not an efficient instrument for maintaining them, we must seek permanent guarantees, which do not depend on

the consent of any nation but the one which has shown the will and the power to do what the interests of all required. We shall not assert the rights of a conqueror, but we shall claim the right to discharge efficiently, and to determine for ourselves the means of discharging efficiently the duty which, when the time for action came, the vaccination, the unredeemed, or the indifference of others compelled us to take in hand alone.—*Standard*.

THE LESSON OF THE DUBLIN POLICE.

The best evidence of the success of the Government in dealing with the Dublin police is to be found in the present attitude of the Lord Mayor. So long as it seemed possible that the dismissal of the police would put the Government to real embarrassment, this excellent citizen refused to give them any help. He would have liked to take the whole defence of the city upon himself; and as the law did not allow this, he was determined to stand altogether apart. Now we learn that this magnificent isolation has been suddenly abandoned. The Lord Mayor is as eager to enrol special constables of his own authority as two days ago he was resolute in refusing even to allow them to be sworn in at the Mansion House. The reason of the change is unmistakable. The Lord Mayor has been consistent throughout. In the first instance he thought that the Government would not be able to keep down disorder; and so long as he was of this opinion his natural wish was to do nothing that could make their task easier. Now he sees that the Government are quite able to put down such disorder as they have already been confronted with; consequently his object is to contribute a new element of confusion with which it may not be so easy to deal. The Government have now got as many special constables as they want; and with these and the garrison they are confident in their ability to keep the peace of the city. So far as the Lord Mayor built his hopes on the Dublin roughs he has been disappointed. But he hopes that something may yet be done by enrolling a different type of special constable in defiance of the official notification that no more are needed. He has not yet screwed his courage to the sticking-point; but if he can only get a counsel's opinion to back him, he is prepared to issue a proclamation and swear in any properly qualified persons who present themselves. If Mr. Sullivan's suggestion is adopted, and the Lord Mayor's constables wear a distinctive badge to indicate that they "are appointed by the popular party and spring from the ranks of the people," it will not be long before this new force is summoned to the aid of the special constables appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant. The Lord Mayor's heroic ambition will then be gratified; he will have got up a little civil war of his own. Fortunately, it seems likely that long before Mr. Dawson's special constables have accomplished their bound from the ranks of the people the greater part of the old police will be once more on duty. The reply of the Lord-Lieutenant to the memorial will of course be determined by that special knowledge which only the Executive can possess. But so far as words go nothing can be more complete than the submission the dismissed men have made. They confess that they have been guilty of a gross breach of discipline by holding a meeting contrary to order; they repudiate all political or disloyal motives; and they apologise for what they did. There could not be a more complete exhibition of the good effect which a little firmness produces in Ireland. If the Government had had recourse to "remedial legislation" the police would have been their masters instead of their servants. By making it clear that agitation could only defeat its own ends, they have been able at once to put down what a little irresolution might have converted into a permanent danger.—*St. James's Gazette*.

INDIAN TRANSPORTS AND THE CHOLERA.

On the subject of the cholera scare the *Daily News* says:—It is natural that the malcontent French journalists, who are equally furious with their own Government for not interfering in Egypt, and with that of England for undertaking the task, should make the matter an occasion of bad language. M. Rochefort's picturesque imagination of England poisoning all Europe for some pounds sterling may pair off with the more precise but hardly more imaginative thousands of bloodhounds, which an Italian writer lately let loose at English expense on the miserable felahs. The Sanitary Council itself seems to have allowed itself the benefit of second thoughts. The proposed twenty-four-hour observation of Indian transports is a considerable improvement on the original proposal of a lengthened quarantine. It is not in the least necessary to throw any blame on the members of the Council, who no doubt are conscientious men, simply bent on doing their duty to their nominators—the Powers of Europe and America. A scientific expert, no matter what his nationality may be, is not likely to agree with M. Camille Fahey, of the *France*, who deduces from the fact that Albion is "a new Carthage," the fact that she is likely to "speculate in cholera." It is certain that opium is a cure for cholera, but otherwise it is not easy to see the drift or connection of M. Fahey's argument. It might have been supposed that England had given sufficient hostages in the persons of her soldiers now in Egypt to convince any reasonable person that she is not likely to encourage free trade in disease in that quarter of the world. There certainly are stories on record of French generals poisoning their soldiers—we do not in a hasty glance over the field of history remember that the accusation has been made against any English commander. The truth is that the more the matter is thought over, the more utterly gratuitous does the infliction of any vexatious restrictions on the Indian transports appear. They are all under medical charge; they are arranged with elaborate and almost excessive care for sanitary requirements and elbow-room; the voyage from Bombay to Suez is amply long enough to develop any latent germs of disease, and both the commanders of the individual detachments and those of the troops already in Egypt have the greatest possible interest in preventing the spread of any dangerous disease. There are different opinions as to the value of quarantine, especially in such a

port as the Red Sea, where detention for any length of time is much more likely to bring the disease on than to guard against it. But supposing it to be effective, and supposing there to be grounds for its infliction, the military authorities themselves are much more likely than any civil outsiders to exercise it with vigilance. Had the complete control of the Canal been taken over by Sir Garnet Wolsley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour, and had they determined to quarantine French merchant ships, it is easy to imagine the hubbub which the Rocheforts and the Faheys would have bestirred themselves to make. As it is, it is in the very highest degree unlikely that suspicious vessels will be allowed to pass through the examination whether they belong to the English expedition or not. At a time when the most strenuous efforts are being made to prevent dysentery and diarrhoea from gaining a hold on the troops between Ismailia and Kassassin, it is not very likely that a possible importation of Asiatic cholera will be regarded with equanimity. If there be any persons on the Continent of Europe who are nervous about cholera they should, instead of reviving the new Carthage, hug themselves at the thought that on one route at least there are guaranties of health with the very strongest interest to keep it so. The Sanitary Commission, of whom we speak with all respect, is simply discharging a routine duty in taking measures against cholera. The English General and Admiral have some thirty thousand urgent and pressing reasons for doing the same thing.—*Daily News*.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

An interesting medical inquiry, ordered by the Local Government Board at Norwich, was brought to a conclusion on Monday. We have already reported that the Commissioners upon the issue submitted their report, but it has been obvious from the first that beyond this particular point there was raised a question of more general interest, on the significance of which we need not delay to comment.—The Public Vaccinator of Norwich vaccinates, in an ordinary way, about a hundred children every month. Of late it had been noticed that a proportion of the children suffered from erysipelas or kindred affections, and that some of them died. It may probably be admitted that the evidence shows some connection of cause and effect between the vaccination and the illness. Such an incident is of course not sufficient to pass by the opponents of compulsory vaccination, nor can we blame them for their zeal. Compulsory vaccination is an evil, just as is compulsory education, or compulsory honesty. People ought to be honest, educated their children, and to be careful of their health, but by force of law. But wherever one interferes with individual liberty there arises a corresponding obligation to see that, while the common interests are secured, the individual shall not unjustly suffer. It has always been a contention of the opponents of compulsory vaccination that it subjected the child to immediate risks of contagion and constitutional disturbance not compensated for by any supposed protection of the vaccinated person or of society at large, against small-pox. The general question of the balance of good and evil in compulsory vaccination is one which is not worth arguing. If people in these days do not see the full force of an argument, they will not see the force of an argument for compulsory vaccination. There is no need of a law to make it a crime to infect a child with small-pox, or to infect a child with small-pox. The general question of the balance of good and evil in compulsory vaccination is one which is not worth arguing. If people in these days do not see the full force of an argument, they will not see the force of an argument for compulsory vaccination. There is no need of a law to make it a crime to infect a child with small-pox, or to infect a child with small-pox. The general question of the balance of good and evil in compulsory vaccination is one which is not worth arguing. If people in these days do not see the full force of an argument, they will not see the force of an argument for compulsory vaccination. There is no need of a law to make it a crime to infect a child with small-pox, or to infect a child with small-pox.

THE SPREAD OF CHOLERA.

The mortality from cholera at Manila and other places in the Philippine Islands is quite serious enough to justify the anxiety felt by the Spanish Government. The pestilence appears at a time when the administration of the islands is in a state of confusion, and much is to be expected for the happiness of the people, and its ravages must check the tide of returning prosperity. At Manila alone the deaths number three hundred daily, and in one day three Europeans died. There is no doubt that the epidemic has found even greater reason for anxiety. There has been an outbreak of the disease at Tangiers, and the Spanish officers, we learn, are taking vigorous measures to prevent its introduction into their country. The authorities in Algeria and Tunis have also taken precautionary steps in the case of vessels arriving from the Far East. In this they are discharging a duty which they owe to Europe as well as to the localities for which they are immediately concerned. There is need of care, but there is no justification for panic. Certainly the announcement that the Sanitary Commission at Alexandria has decided to impose quarantine at Suez on arrivals from Aden and Bombay will cause no alarm to those who know how prone the Egyptian officials have always been to interfere on the slightest and most frivolous pretext of restrictions of this kind. So serious has been the inconvenience thus caused to British shipping, that in the expressions of opinion which have been expressed in England, one of the most prominent is a claim that in the new settlement some restraint must be placed on the use of quarantine. In the present instance the reason alleged is that three fatal cases of cholera occurred on board a ship bound from Bombay to Suez, and that the crew of five English members and one foreign member of the Council thought the adoption of the quarantine regulations unnecessary. Our ships can, of course, pass through the Canal in safety, but the inconvenience of the isolation is extreme. Cholera is rather endemic than epidemic in India; though its virulence varies from time to time. Whatever may be said of the value of quarantine in general, the regulations imposed in Eastern ports tend generally rather to the propaga-

tion than to the eradication of the disease, and in Egypt especially the rules have more than once been enforced in what seemed a simply vexatious spirit to British shipping.

If that form of the epidemic known as Asiatic cholera had an older history than its first appearance in India towards the latter end of the last century, it must have been classed under some such general term as "the Plague" or "the Black Death." In 1781, the disease first broke out among some of our troops at Ganjam, in the Madras Presidency, a place always notorious for its bad sanitary arrangements. Many men died from the epidemic on this occasion, but its ravages were soon checked, if for no more than a short time, only, however, as the result showed, to break out with greater virulence elsewhere. From that time to the present India has suffered repeatedly from the same insidious assailant, some parts and special districts suffering more severely than others. Nor have the greatest care and the utmost resources of science availed to completely haffle its assaults or to restrict the sphere of its operations in the East. The outbreak at Ganjam, successfully as it was thought, for a moment, to have been suppressed, left the gravest after-consequences behind; and in 1817 Asiatic cholera, after having ravaged many parts of India, passed beyond its frontiers into the neighbouring countries. The epidemic seems to have been conveyed, both by land and over sea, by means of the caravan as well as of the ship, for Ganjam is in Canton and the Mauritius almost at the same time that it appeared in several of the towns of Persia and Central Asia. Pekin suffered severely from its ravages in 1821, at a time when the decadence of the Empire was beginning to be the subject of popular complaint, and in the following year this terrible visitor made its appearance in the crowded bazaars of Aleppo. The suddenness with which it disappeared was not less extraordinary than the rapidity with which it spread. After the outbreak at Aleppo, the epidemic seemed to have exhausted itself, and for a time Western Asia enjoyed a happy immunity from its presence. Up to this point the hope had been cherished that this was a kind of immunity, and that the climate, superior intelligence, and greater cleanliness of Europe would be a sufficient protection. Events soon showed that this expectation was illusory.

After disappearing for a few years, the epidemic suddenly broke out in the Crimea, and thence spread to the Crimea and thence to the Crimea. It appeared there during the year 1829, and the same year witnessed its advent into Europe through the principal cities of the Russian Empire. Moscow, Petersburg, and the Crimea were the first to be visited. The other night at Novgorod, and other places within the Czar's dominions, suffered from its ravages, which brought the inhabitants of Europe for the first time face to face with a disease, which was regarded with as much alarm as the pestilence of the Crimea. The terrible nature of the pestilence was further magnified by the unreasonable panic that set in as to the supposed certainty of its fatal results; and when it was announced that the epidemic had left the realm of semi-civilization, and had entered the domain of barbarism, the gloom of despair had descended over Europe. From Moscow Asiatic cholera had passed to Vienna, which it hastened through Hungary and Germany into Turkey, on the one hand, and Poland on the other. In many parts of Asia, where the disease first made practical acquaintance with the disease, of which we had heard so much, at Sunderland, in the month of October, 1831. It appeared at a memorable epoch in our domestic and international history. The British Government, at the time, was engaged in the Crimean War, and the cholera attracted almost as much attention as the varying features of the First Reform Bill. After Sunderland, Edinburgh, London, and Dublin were in turn visited, and great numbers were carried off by a disease which medical skill seemed helpless to combat. And then, having wreaked its will in these islands, the epidemic passed on to France, Spain, and Italy, nor could the broad expanse of the Atlantic save America from its presence. After an uncontrolled course of eight years it disappeared as suddenly as it had arisen. The British Government, at the time, was engaged in the Crimean War, and the cholera attracted almost as much attention as the varying features of the First Reform Bill. After Sunderland, Edinburgh, London, and Dublin were in turn visited, and great numbers were carried off by a disease which medical skill seemed helpless to combat. And then, having wreaked its will in these islands, the epidemic passed on to France, Spain, and Italy, nor could the broad expanse of the Atlantic save America from its presence. After an uncontrolled course of eight years it disappeared as suddenly as it had arisen.

There have been three subsequent visitations of this epidemic, but none of equal severity with its first. In 1845 it showed itself in many parts of Asia, whence it afterwards made its way into Europe, reappearing in England in 1848. On this occasion, too, it passed across the Atlantic. Its prompt disappearance was, unfortunately, followed by a re-appearance, when, in the time of the Crimean War, it broke out again, appearing to have signalled out England as its special object of attack. Fortunately, its actual ravages did not come up to what was threatened, and before the year 1856 closed its departure from Europe was acknowledged. For some time it had become accustomed to its presence and acquainted with its character, and when it re-appeared for the last time in 1865 we were well prepared and armed at all points. During that visitation only two cases were reported at Southampton, but one of the desirability of now keeping it at the greatest possible distance there can be no question; and as our Government was the first to devise any effectual scheme against its propagation, so may there safely be a general assistance to be rendered on our part by contributing to its establishing itself within the threshold of Europe.—*Standard*.

CIGARETTE SMOKING.—Scarcely less injurious, in a subtle and generally unrecognised way, than the habit of taking snuff, is the growing practice of smoking cigarettes incessantly. We have not a word to say against smoking at suitable times and in moderation, nor do our remarks at this moment apply to the use of cigars and pipes. It is against the habit of smoking cigarettes in large quantities, with the belief that these miniature doses of nicotine are innocuous, that we desire to enter a protest. The truth is that, perhaps owing to the way the tobacco leaf is shredded, coupled with the fact that it is brought into direct relation with the mouth and air passages when it is smoked in a pipe or cigar, the effects produced on the nervous system by a free consumption of cigarettes are more marked and characteristic than those recognisable after recourse to more modes of smoking. A pulse-rattling made after the subject has smoked say a dozen cigarettes will, as a rule, be flatter and more indicative of depression than one taken after the smoking of cigars. It is no uncommon practice for young men who smoke cigarettes to consume from eight to twelve in an hour, and to keep this up for four or five hours daily. The total quantity of tobacco used may not seem large, but beyond question the volume of smoke to which the breath organs of the smoker are exposed, and the large quantities of that smoke as regards the proportion of nicotine introduced into the system, combine to place the organism very fully under the influence of the tobacco. A considerable number of cases have been brought under our notice during the last few months, in which youth and young men have not only completed the full term of physical development but had their health seriously impaired by the practice of almost incessantly smoking cigarettes. It is well that the facts should be known, as the impression evidently prevails that any number of these little "whiffs" must needs be perfectly innocuous, whereas they often do infinite harm.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

THE SITUATION AT KASSASSIN.

The Times correspondent at Kassassin telegraphs as follows:—

ARTILLERY DUEL AT RAMLEH.

The enemy keeps a close and jealous watch all about our camp, and numerous Bedouin horsemen prowling in the neighbourhood render it unsafe to venture very far out. Last night a vedette of the Life Guards was killed. His body has been recovered and found to have been mutilated. Both last night and to-day, on my attempting to proceed beyond our vedettes, a small body of hostile cavalry came on to intercept me. This morning, about 8 o'clock, I visited, in company with an English officer, the scene of the Horse Guards' charge last Monday night. The bodies of fallen Egyptians were still lying there, swollen and rigid in every direction; but the body of one of the Blues, which was left behind, was buried a few hours ago. Several tents, visible last night north-west from our camp, have now disappeared, but it is probable that they have been shifted for health's sake. Arabi has an excellent position here. As I have already explained, he is in direct communication by rail with such places as Zagazig and Salahiéh. By rail and canal he supplies his forces with water, and his active cavalry keep his dispositions and movements secret. The canal and railway run here for many miles through a kind of alluvial plain, a regular range of sandhills stretches westwards at some two miles distance north of the canal and parallel with it, as far as Tel-el-Kebir, where the Egyptians are entrenched. Spurs stretch southwards from this water course at various points, and one of these, Tel-el-Kebir, a high one runs up to within a mile or so of Kishk, on the south bank of the Canal. Tel-el-Kebir is, perhaps, two miles south of Kishk. While standing on one of the spurs this morning with a few of the Blues, I noticed a red and white coat, and dark horse successively appear above the horizon, and presently nine others joined the one first seen. All commenced coming slowly towards us. When we mounted and were walking our horses were lately observed several men without arms and retired, leaving, however, one man to act as sentinel. The heat is still very trying, and the doctors have a great many cases of sunstroke, from which, however, the men are usually found to recover speedily. Sometimes a few fellows totter in, supported by two of his comrades, and within two hours is smoking his pipe and talking of going out again. If the men are kept in the shade between 11 and 4 I do not believe a single case of sunstroke would occur. The other night a lot of rum was served out to each man, in deference, it is believed, to the opinion of high medical authority, and the grog, I need not say, was highly appreciated. It was not required to bring sleep to the heavy eyelids of the troops, for the sun was not yet down, and behind the distant sandhills, at an invincible drowsiness steals over all; and when the welcome trumpet sounds the plaintive order to lie down very few are inclined to disobey.

SEPTEMBER 4.

For some days past it has been known that Bedouins infested the south bank of the Canal. Last week a signalman was shot and a boat was fired upon. While riding on the railway I observed several men, without arms, but better dressed than the country people, lurking among the bushes near the water side. I levelled my riding-whip at the nearest one as if it had been a carbine, and he instantly disappeared. I reported the fact to the commanding officer at Mahasneh, close by. A private of the York and Lancaster Regiment was shot near this very spot and his body afterwards mutilated. It was ascertained that the murderers were Bedouins issuing from the village about half a mile south of Mahasneh Station. General Graham determined to surround the place and demand its surrender.

At half-past 3 this morning the General, his Staff, and escort, accompanied by your correspondent issued from the camp, followed by the 13th Bengal Lancers, commanded by Colonel Macanaghten and Pennington. Not unimpeded, the word of command was spoken by Colonel Macanaghten in tones of unaccustomed mildness as the long procession of horsemen rode along the shore of the lake, and the place was surrounded. The Bengalese soldiers are men of easy, graceful manners, considerate and good-natured. Even as they canter they invariably make way for the strange Englishman of un-military appearance, and make room for him on the narrow causeway.

At Mahasneh we found five companies of the Royal Irish, in all 400 men, commanded by Colonel Gregory, passing over to the south bank of the canal. Our forces joined, and without delay, moved on to the village of Mahasneh, on the east of the shore of Lake Mahasneh. Here we had some of the most varied and abundant, and the spot probably is well known to most Egyptian sportsmen. The hamlet is of considerable extent, enclosed in fields of jowar, a kind of Arabiab wheat. The Bengali Lancers, who were the first to enter the place, the Royal Irish skirmished in, and the General rode right in to the principal square. Not a soul appeared. The Sappers at once commenced prising open doors, and found the houses tenanted. Presently the Lancers were prising through the walls, and almost immediately shouts were heard, and a few frightened Arabs rushed out. Their lengthy explanations were found quite satisfactory by Colonel Tulloch. Some Bedouins had appeared in the village some days ago, and had looted several dwellings and carried off the Government stores of grain. Negotiations were entered into for the purchase of cattle, and the troops at about half-past six fell out again, having missed their aim completely. The water here is very bad. Numerous cases of dysentery are brought before the doctors. I cannot understand why a small number of men are not told off to boil water for the use of the troops.

The *Standard* has received the subjoined despatch, dated Monday, from its correspondent at Ismailia:—

ISMAILIA, MONDAY, 9.40 A.M.

Colonel Buller has gone this morning in a torpedo-boat, with Lieutenant Lawrence, of the *Orion*, to look for Bedouins, of whom there are a considerable number between the thirty-first and thirty-second mile marks on the Canal, near Kantara. They may become annoying, but are in no way dangerous. They never molest vessels passing, but concentrate their attention on the bumboats which supply the stations with provisions. They do not often stop the boats, but fire upon them and then ride away. Several of the men working these craft have been wounded. Colonel Buller will examine the situation, and see what he can do to stop the annoyance. It would seem that the efforts which have been made through Sultan Pacha to secure the goodwill of the Bedouins have had but a partial success. The constant alarms caused by these wild horsemen irritate the soldiers, who know that if they stand to arms to repel them nothing will come of it, as the Bedouins gallop away immediately they see the troops prepared to receive them; but yet our soldiers must get used to the idea of being fired at by these under arms, which is just as much trouble as to repel a serious attack. The situation here strongly resembles that in Afghanistan, where the troops were continually harassed by threats of attack. The tribesmen were, however, a very much more serious foe than are these wandering horsemen. Colonel Baker Russell has named another aide de camp in the place of poor Gribble, of the 3d Dragoon Guards, who has been missing since the night

of the 28th. He is now officially returned as killed, but I believe that no direct evidence of his death has been obtained. It was reported among the Arabs here next morning that the enemy had taken several prisoners. Most of the missing were, indeed, subsequently found dead, and in a state beyond recognition; still, it may be that two or three were captured, and these may still be alive. The railway direct from the wharf to the station beyond the Sweet Water Canal is now nearly finished. It avoids the bridge, which is at once so narrow and so weak for the heavy traffic which passes over it in one continuous stream. The new railway will be of immense advantage in getting stores from on board ship up to the front. It is singular that a branch was not originally made down to the wharf. It has been necessary for its construction to blow up a part of the wall of the garden of the Khedive's Palace. This palace is used as a hospital, for which purpose its spacious and lofty rooms are admirably fitted. The new railway will be especially useful for the getting ashore of the railway material, plant, and rolling stock now landing. Besides the three engines here, four English engines are expected to arrive. Besides enemy's heavy Egyptian engines now in the Canal. Until these arrive we cannot accumulate sufficient provisions and stores at the front to enable us to move forward. These facts render the completion of the railway a matter of predominant interest.

The Correspondent of the Daily News

at Alexandria telegraphs on Monday:—A Greek merchant, and partisan of Arabi, who owns a flour mill at Siout (but is not Vice-Consul there, as has been reported), recently came from Cairo to Kaf Dowar. He was passed on by Arabi to Damietta, and thence to Alexandria, where he has been arrested, a letter bearing his address having been previously found on a spy, and he being the bearer of despatches from Arabi to his friends here. Another Greek who arrived lately from Asia to the other day, gives a gloomy account of the situation there, and fears much for the safety of the city when Arabi is defeated. He estimates that there are only 1,500 troops at Cairo, who, he fears, would join in the pillage. Circassians, if seen in the streets, are immediately arrested, a letter bearing his address having been previously found on a spy, and he being the bearer of despatches from Arabi to his friends here. 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THE WAR.

The Military Convention is still about to be signed, but the proclamation denouncing Arabi as a rebel has actually been issued. In some quarters difficulties are hinted at as still in existence; on the other hand we are told that the Imperial decree authorising its signature has actually been issued. It is of course impossible to guess how many steps may intervene between the authorising of the signature and the signature itself. Expectation has become languid on the point, and there is nothing more to be said upon the policy of allowing the Turks to "co-operate." The treacheries of which we already have evidence are, it seems, to be supplemented by some interesting disclosures by Mahmoud Pasha. His enthusiasm at all events has not outlived a reverse of fortune. He is now ready to sacrifice the Holy Places and the faith and the people and his friends of yesterday in order to curry favour with his captors. He has offered to give a list of persons nominally loyal to the Khedive, but actually supporting Arabi. Among the names it is said are those of Sherif and Khairi. By way of lending credibility to his story the accuser now affirms that he was not made prisoner, but gave himself up out of a desire to oblige the English. Perhaps it would be superfluous to ask him how he reconciles his account with the fact that he at first displayed to tell anything and with the efforts he made to conceal his rank. His disclosures will no doubt be accepted with all the reserve that the case suggests and demands. It is very probable that most of the men about the Khedive have at one time or other intrigued with Arabi. Fidelity in the East is strictly comparative. The advice to treat every friend as if he might some day be an enemy and every enemy as if he might some day be a friend, is thought in the West to savour of cynical fustian; in the East it is merely a realistic pointer to the exact temper of the situation. How much any given man leans to Arabi and how much to the Khedive depends entirely upon his estimate for the moment of the relative chances of the two potentates. It is absurd to condemn this attitude of detachment; but it is suicidal to ignore it. Politicians hedge in Egypt exactly as betting men do here according to the rumours from the rival stables. They will all "bear" the Khedive more or less if anything untoward happens, and they will all speculate for the rise if he is seen to be improving his position. What we have to do is, not to waste time asking the exact temper of this man or that, but to make it dangerous for any man to back Arabi. The Khedive depends absolutely upon us. If we hold him up, everybody in Egypt is, or will be, his devoted friend; if we fail to support him, there is none in Egypt so poor to do him reverence. Our duty is therefore pretty plain, and is one which will be far from discharged when we have beaten Arabi. We shall get nothing but half-hearted and time-serving submission until we make it quite clear that the Khedive will be supported to all lengths, and that no other has a chance.—*Times*.

The Standard says:—The Sultan has at length issued a Proclamation in which Arabi is declared to be a rebel, and he has also sent to the Porte an irad authorising his Ministers to sign the Military Convention with England, which is to be done to-day. The English people will receive this latter piece of information with a keen sense of disappointment. In the first instance, the assistance of Turkey would have been welcomed; it comes now after so many unreasonable delays that its value and the sincerity of the offer are questionable to the last degree. At the same time, her Majesty's Government must be supposed to be doing what they consider either unavoidable, or the best thing under the circumstances; and it would argue some precipitation were they to be visited with unhesitating blame for a decision that may possibly turn out to have been inevitable and comparatively harmless. The point upon which the negotiations appear to have hinged in their final stage was the port at which the troops of the Sultan should be permitted to land. As they first were offered the choice of Rosetta, Damietta, or Aboukir; and it might fairly be argued that these alternatives represented little more than a judicious piece of mockery. It so happens that Aboukir, Damietta, and Rosetta, besides possessing other drawbacks, have in the hands of the military Government established by Arabi. The Sultan might with some show of reason have responded to the peculiar offer we at first made him by pointing out that he would be very happy to land his troops at one or other of those places as soon as they were in our possession. We have laid so much stress on our ability to dispose of Arabi's pretensions without help from any one, that there might have been some little loss of prestige if we had left it to the Turkish troops to attack any of the ports at present in the hands of the insurgents. We presume it is some consideration of this sort that has induced the Government to instruct Lord Dufferin to consent to the disembarkation of Turkish troops at Port Said. There is a certain amount of shrewdness in the concession, for Port Said has the double advantage of being removed by a considerable distance from the head-quarters of Arabi and of being within easy reach of English ironclads and English regiments. The number of Ottoman troops to be landed at Port Said is limited; and they will be completely outnumbered by the English forces in their immediate vicinity. If they can be kept at Port Said, they will be out of harm's way, and after a little serious fighting has taken place between the Army under Sir Garnet Wolseley and the Egyptians, people will probably forget their existence. An additional guarantee for their good behaviour seems to be given in the appointment of Baker Pasha to an important post in the Turkish Expeditionary Force. It is true that the experience of that officer in the Russo-Turkish War was somewhat adverse to the notion that the Turkish Government will ever confide much power to a Christian stranger. But Egypt, under a ruler resembling Bulgaria, does not altogether resemble Bulgaria. The presence of thirty thousand British troops will go far towards strengthening the position of any English officer attached to the Turkish camp.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

Matters have settled down at Alexandria, although there is still much nervous disquietude within the city. The discovery of arms and inflammables in one of the Mosques has not tended to allay apprehension, although it is probable that these suspicious articles belong to the epoch before the bombardment. Still, they would have been again available in the event of internal disturbances, and the discovery of some may be taken to mean the existence of more in various places of concealment. Outside the city all is quiet, but the strength of the enemy, of which our correspondent gives authentic details, is such as to support the theory that we are for the moment actually besieged in Alexandria. The numbers, if these reports are to be believed, are formidable enough. Ten thousand at Kafr Dowar, three thousand at Meks, and as many more at Aboukir, would be sufficient to give Sir Evelyn Wood some trouble were the enemy inclined to take the offensive. Moreover, it must be remembered that Arabi holds the whole Egyptian railway system, with the exception of the line Suez-Ismaïlia and Ismaïlia-Kassassin, in his hands. It is notorious that rolling-stock is abundant, engine-drivers and locomotives numerous, and the whole staff of the general service efficient. He is on interior lines—that is to say, he works around the centre and we around the circumference; and he might, if actively disposed, rapidly concentrate forces at will in any direction, either to assist an attack on Alexandria or back up resistance at Tel-el-Kebir. On the other hand, the lines defending Alexandria, if extensive and difficult to hold, are by this time exceedingly strong; their armament is being added to daily, and guns of heavy calibre mounted; while one side, that towards Meks, will soon be rendered impassable and impregnable by the flooding of Lake Mareotis. Sir Evelyn Wood may also count on reinforcements by and bye. The three new regiments ordered to Egypt—viz., the 3d Buffs, 39th, and 103d—will embark next week, and with them drafts for nearly all the regiments already at the front. Unless offensive operations against Alexandria are very speedily undertaken, there is little reason to be concerned for the place. Probably the enemy will continue too inert and inactive to make the most of his opportunities. As the days pass, rumour, which always exaggerates the unknown, gives Arabi's power almost gigantic dimensions. The signature of the Military Convention with Turkey will, it is to be hoped, add much to his strength, although the Turkish troops, if they ever land in Egypt, may be found to sympathise with Arabi rather than with us. But in addition to the regular Egyptian troops, it is said, he may rely upon the active assistance of countless hordes of irregular horse. Thirty thousand excellent cavalry are on the march to join him from Tripoli; he has already secured the services of the Bedouins of the Libyan Desert, and he confidently expects those of Syria to join him, if they can only cross the Suez Canal. These reinforcements look serious on paper, but it may be doubted whether a fraction of the numbers he counts upon will ever appear in the field. The Syrian Bedouins are not too eager to throw in their lot with him at present; at least no traces of them can be found about Kantara, the road by which they must travel to join the Egyptian forces. Col. Buller's reconnaissance in that direction was fruitless. Tents were said to have been seen hereabouts, but it was supposed that they belonged to harmless working parties; at any rate, all signs of life had disappeared before Buller arrived. The success of his expedition, and the General's movement across the Canal from about Mahsaneh, no Bedouins were visible. The well-horsed men, who can cover great distances in a short space of time, have a knack of keeping concealed when they choose. They only show when a successful fight is drawing to a close, and there is a chance of giving their predatory instincts full play. They are not more courageous than they are well disciplined, and in the hour of real danger would probably prove only a broken reed. They may, however, render him some service in threatening communications, and possibly cutting them, should our vigilance be at all relaxed at any point along our rapidly lengthening line.

But for the present Sir Garnet Wolseley makes no sign of advancing. He is evidently concentrating all his energies upon the landing and forwarding of supplies. This will explain his pretty constant presence at Ismaïlia. Except under exceptional circumstances, the base of operations is not usually the place for the General-in-Chief. The difficulties of the transport service must be great, or Sir Garnet would be heard of at the front. He probably wishes to personally encourage and lead Staff and Commissariat officers to the most strenuous endeavour, and no doubt, he is there as a number of people working on the Canal near the spot, and some were of opinion that the tents belonged to them. However, the tents and their occupants alike vanished before General Buller's arrival. All is in a state of confusion, and the work is done methodically and well. An excellent system of landing has been devised by Captain Brackenbury, of the *Thalia*, and Major Sartorius. Last night I was present when a detachment of six hundred men belonging to different regiments was brought alongside, landed on the wharf in pitch darkness, and without a moment's delay or hitch they were marched away to their several destinations. The whole business was completed in ten minutes, a feat which speaks volumes for the excellence of the system adopted.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing on Tuesday night, says:—Everything is perfectly quiet to-day around Alexandria, except that the Egyptian working parties are, as usual, busy at their entrenchments. Arabi must at least have the credit of utilising to the utmost the practice which every Egyptian has from childhood in the use of the pick and spade at irrigation ditches and banks, and on the great dams of the Nile. I learn from a very trustworthy authority the following particulars with respect to the Egyptian forces around Alexandria. There are ten thousand men at Kafr Dowar, and three thousand at Meks, and three thousand at Aboukir. All these are regulars. There are, in addition, large bodies of Bedouins, who roam between these positions, sometimes gathering at one point, sometimes at another. As surprise is reported to have been effected by Arabi around Alexandria and at Tel-el-Kebir, it may be useful to point out that the Egyptian military system is admirably

The Times has received the following telegrams from its correspondents in Egypt:—

ISMAÏLIA, SEPT. 4, 6 P.M.
As it was feared that some surprise by the enemy might be attempted from Salahiéh, the order was given at the cavalry camp near Mahsaneh to be on their guard. Accordingly, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard, with a troop of Bengal Lancers, rode out last evening nine miles across the desert in that direction to reconnoitre. They came upon the place and covered about all night, but did not see a living soul. From this it seems evident that Arabi has no intention of giving trouble in that quarter by trying to get round our flank and right rear of that, he has whole attention directed to making a stubborn stand at Tel-el-Kebir. Our lines of communication remain un molested. The Bedouins, although they have shot one or two of our men near the front, are apparently afraid to make serious raids on the canal or railway to intercept our supplies. Still by night they occasion a certain amount of risk for the solitary traveller between the front and Ismaïlia.

There is no talk of an immediate advance yet.

Sir Garnet's intentions to get as many available troops together as possible before attempting to make head against the strong intrenchments at Tel-el-Kebir are doubtless right, as one crushing blow there would render serious resistance afterwards abortive.

The 18th Royal Irish are now bivouacking at Mahsaneh. The tents and baggage have not come up to them yet. The distribution of the force remains otherwise the same as it was a few days back. The 11th Hussars will move forward from here in a day or two.

SEPTEMBER 5.

The transport of the commissariat is being actively carried on by every means in our power. A new means has been devised for getting stores to the front—namely, the use of mules. This will be an easy and expeditious mode, which, with railway transport, will enable us soon to accumulate at Kassassin sufficient supplies for the army to last a fortnight. When this line of communication has been made it will serve as a reserve depot as the army advances, and be more easily accessible than if provisions were transported directly from our base. While the depot is being drawn upon a regular system of replenishing stores will be kept up. The very inefficient work which the railway has done hitherto has given rise to much comment. The Royal Engineers have done admirably, but they cannot be expected to understand varied and complex machinery without a certain experience. We undoubtedly require experienced drivers for the work. It was known before the army left England that we should use the railway from Ismaïlia to Zagazig. The question arises, Why was not railway plant, and men to run it, sent with the army? Almost everything in this respect seems to have been left to chance. Matters are mending now, and it is hoped that in a few days we shall have as much railway transport as we require. There is only one single line of rail between Ismaïlia, and the only siding is at Mahsaneh. Two other sidings will be ready shortly. It is not expected that we shall have enough provisions up and be ready to advance for at least a week.

The steamer *Frederick*, which has been slightly diminished, some having gone to Alexandria, others to England, to return with stores. The work of superintending the floating transports, of landing thousands of men and telegraphing, and of carrying out the work of the line, and the task could not have been given to a more capable officer than Captain Harry Rawson, R.N. The expedition and satisfactory manner in which it has been accomplished is deserving of the highest praise. The steamer *Frederick*, where he has his headquarters, is continually beset with officers of different departments at all hours of the day. It is not too much to say that he is about the hardest worked officer of the expedition. The Naval Brigade with light guns and Gatlings, will soon be on the move in a few days from the fleet lying off Port Said.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 5, 4 P.M.

Six empty transports arrived from Ismaïlia and proceeded to sea to-day, the *Stormcock* and *Recovery* each towing two lighters. The Government tug *Seahorse* entered the Canal to-day. It is appointed to tow to the Canal the *General*, which carries a reserve of ammunition and pontoon train, has just arrived. As the Freshwater Canal is falling, the water company decided yesterday to turn on a supply to the town for only a few hours daily. The water is so badly impure that the dead bodies of animals being thrown into the canal in the neighbourhood of Ismaïlia. The Naval Brigade is using condensed water. The town is tranquil and the position unchanged.

The Standard correspondent at Ismaïlia telegraphed on Tuesday evening:—

Arabi Pasha is making constant efforts to induce the Bedouins to block the Canal by firing on vessels and to interfere with the transport of supplies. Hitherto his success has not been great, but the pipes supplying Suez with water were cut yesterday. Fortunately, the mischief is not serious. The immediate cause of Gen. Buller's excursion yesterday towards Kantara was an alarm that the Egyptian cavalry were to meet them. The warning was given through a source which could not be disregarded. Tents have been seen on the eastern bank of the Canal ever since the day when a band of men was captured and carried off a fortnight ago. This boat has not been recovered. It was possible, of course, that some of the Egyptian Bedouins might have transported tents for some reason or other across the Canal, but no motive was readily discernible. There are a number of people working on the Canal near the spot, and some were of opinion that the tents belonged to them. However, the tents and their occupants alike vanished before General Buller's arrival. All is in a state of confusion, and the work is done methodically and well. An excellent system of landing has been devised by Captain Brackenbury, of the *Thalia*, and Major Sartorius. Last night I was present when a detachment of six hundred men belonging to different regiments was brought alongside, landed on the wharf in pitch darkness, and without a moment's delay or hitch they were marched away to their several destinations. The whole business was completed in ten minutes, a feat which speaks volumes for the excellence of the system adopted.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing on Tuesday night, says:—Everything is perfectly quiet to-day around Alexandria, except that the Egyptian working parties are, as usual, busy at their entrenchments. Arabi must at least have the credit of utilising to the utmost the practice which every Egyptian has from childhood in the use of the pick and spade at irrigation ditches and banks, and on the great dams of the Nile. I learn from a very trustworthy authority the following particulars with respect to the Egyptian forces around Alexandria. There are ten thousand men at Kafr Dowar, and three thousand at Meks, and three thousand at Aboukir. All these are regulars. There are, in addition, large bodies of Bedouins, who roam between these positions, sometimes gathering at one point, sometimes at another. As surprise is reported to have been effected by Arabi around Alexandria and at Tel-el-Kebir, it may be useful to point out that the Egyptian military system is admirably

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adapted to secure the maximum of strength in any time, with a minimum when the army is on a peace footing. Every man who has passed through the ranks can be recalled to them, and, indeed, the greater portion of the male population can, in case of necessity, be mustered in the ranks. Small parties on several occasions put from fifty to sixty thousand men under arms, notably in 1870, when he apprehended a rupture with Turkey. The report which has for the last 24 hours been in circulation, that Arabi, and his hordes of native Bedouins, have been found in a mosque here, has been confirmed. The discovery adds force to the claims which have been urged by many sufferers from the malicious destruction of property in Alexandria by the natives, that the Wacs, or religious domains, whose value is estimated at many millions sterling, should form a guarantee for a loan for the payment of compensation. Unquestionably the Wacs and religious houses were to no slight extent responsible for the outbreak, and several have been proved to have incited the mob to plunder and fire. They have throughout given Arabi and the rebels their warmest support, and it would be well if their further power of mischief could be curtailed. Rumours are in circulation to the effect that Arabi has flooded the country above Zagazig.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

War Office orders were issued on Tuesday for the despatch of 4,000 additional troops to the East. Three thousand of these troops are to go out for the protection of Alexandria, and the other thousand go out as reinforcements for the troops at the front. The troops ordered for garrison duty at Alexandria are the 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, Dover (3d); 1st Battalion Devonshire Light Infantry (7th); 1st Battalion Dublin Fusiliers (3d); Manchester (103d). These battalions will go out fully provided with ammunition and standing camp equipment, including 985 Martini-Henry rifles with bayonets, 100,000 rounds of ball ammunition, and 400 double tents. The troops ordered out as additional reinforcements to the service troops now in Egypt are one officer and 54 men from each of the following regiments:—

FROM ENGLAND.—Depot 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, Pontefract (65th), to join the 1st Battalion of the same regiment in Egypt; 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Devonport (32d), to join the 2d Battalion (46th); 2d Battalion Royal Highlanders, Portsmouth (73d), to join the 1st Battalion of the same regiment (43d); 2d Battalion Gordon Highlanders, Portsmouth (92d), as reinforcement for the 1st Battalion (75th), already out; Depot East Surrey Regiment (31st), to join the 1st Battalion of the same regiment (43d); 1st Battalion Devonshire Light Infantry, Devonport (32d), to join the 2d Battalion (46th); 2d Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, Parkhurst (85th), to join the 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry (53d), in Egypt; 2d Battalion Devonshire Light Infantry, Devonport (32d), to reinforce the 2d Battalion same regiment, in the East.

FROM SCOTLAND.—1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry, Glasgow (71st), to join the 2d Battalion Highland Light Infantry (74th); 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders, Alexandria; Depot 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, Fort George (72d), to join the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders in Egypt.

FROM IRELAND.—2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers, Curragh (94th), to join the 1st Battalion in Egypt; 2d Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment, Dublin (97th), to join the 1st Battalion (50th) in Egypt; Depot 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, Dublin (87th), to join the 1st Battalion in Egypt; 2d Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, Tralee (80th), to join the 1st Battalion at Alexandria; 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps (60th), as reinforcements for the 3d Battalion (60th); 1st Battalion Devonshire Light Infantry, Devonport (32d), to join the 2d Battalion, same regiment at Alexandria.

There are also ordered to embark in the P. and O. steamer *Nizam*, on the 12th inst., direct for Alexandria, two officers and 104 men each of the following battalions:—1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, to join the 2d Battalion; 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, to strengthen the 2d Battalion; 2d Battalion Scots Guards, to reinforce the 1st Battalion in Egypt.

A large quantity of ammunition for the 16-pounder and 13-pounder batteries now in Egypt is being rapidly prepared in the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich, for shipment in the *Tana*, reserve store vessel, loading at the Royal Arsenal. The supply for the 13-pounder service batteries consists of 3,500 rounds of common shell, 900 rounds of common shell, 200 rounds of case shot, and 4,000 rounds of filled cartridges. For the 16-pounder guns there are being prepared and shipped 3,000 rounds of Shrapnel shell, 1,000 rounds of common shell, 200 rounds of case shot, and 4,000 rounds of filled cartridges. The time factor is represented by a second of time, so that the shells can be timed to explode at any desired moment, within a quarter of a second, extending up to fifteen seconds.

The latest transport *Copia* arrived at Woolwich Arsenal on Tuesday for the purpose of taking on board the Light Siege Train. Gangs of men were employed in the afternoon in taking the gun carriages on to the Pier, and taking them to pieces ready for shipment. The efforts are being made to get the vessel off this week.

Nearly five hundred of the Army Reserve men who have rejoined the colours were embarked for Egypt on Tuesday on board the P. and O. steamer *Lombardy* in the Albert Dock. Colonel W. Allen, who goes to join the Staff, is senior officer in command; and another Staff officer who takes passage with him is Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. Gathorne Hardy, whose father, Viscount Raby, is Secretary of State for India, was one of the spectators assembled to bid the troops farewell.

Captain J. L. B. Tompler, 7th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps (Militia Battalion), has been selected for special service with the Expeditionary Force in Egypt in connection with the balloon service to be organized in support of the present operations.

Sir Ralph Thompson has, on behalf of the War Office, intimated to the Rev. Robert Black, of Dundalk, the convening of the Irish General Assembly, to consist of Soldiers and Sailors, that two Presbyterian chaplains have been sent out for the discharge of duty in connection with the troops in Egypt, and further that Sir Garnet Wolseley has received instructions to apply for others should he consider their services necessary.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PHILHARMONIC THEATRE.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning the Philharmonic Theatre, Islington, was destroyed by fire. Shortly before one o'clock a constable saw fire issuing through the roof of the building, and immediately gave the alarm. The Farrington-road and Essex-road fire stations being in the vicinity, engines from those stations soon arrived, and were quickly followed by about eight others. The fire continued burning until about twenty minutes to three o'clock, when it was subdued. The greater part of the roof is gone, and, although the galleries remain, the contents of the body of the theatre, with the exception of a few seats at the back, are entirely destroyed. The Philharmonic was open on Tuesday night, and the usual performance took place. The theatre was closed at about twelve o'clock, and nearly an hour elapsed before the fire was observed; no cause can be assigned. The property and dressing-rooms and refreshment bars are uninjured, the fire being confined to the main structure.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BERNARD, CONNAUGHT, TUESDAY.

The Queen walked in the morning yesterday with Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove out with the Duchess of Connaught, attended by Lady Southampton and the Hon. Harriet Phoenix. Princess Beatrice, attended by Miss Bauer, went out riding. The Earl and Countess of Kenmare, Lady Margaret Browne, and Viscount Castlerosse had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster arrived at Clivedon on Tuesday from a tour in Devon and Cornwall.

The Duchess of Beaufort has arrived at 30, Chichester-street, to be present at the marriage of Colonel FitzRoy Somerset with Mrs. Hartley, of Lyce-grove House, Gloucestershire. The Earl and Countess of Loudoun have left Witley Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, for Derwent Hall, Derbyshire, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk.

The Earl of Zealand left Kirkwall on Tuesday, accompanied by the Hon. John C. Dundas, M.P., and Mr. Gold, his chamberlain, to pay a visit to the island of South Ronaldshay. Viscountess Clifden has left Dover House, Whitehall, for her son's seat in Northamptonshire. Colonel Stirling is daily expected to return from the south of France.

Lord Charles Scott has arrived at Montagu House, Whitehall, from Portsmouth, where his ship was paid off last week.

The marriage between Sir Maurice Fize-Gerald, Knight of Kerry, and Miss Bischoff, which takes place in London early in October.

The condition of Sir George Grey at Falden is very critical.

Mr. Mountague Bernard died on Saturday at his residence, Overcross, near Rye, in Herefordshire. Mr. Bernard was the third son of Mr. Charles Bernard, of Eden, Jamaica, and was born at Tibberton Court, Gloucestershire, on January 28, 1820. After passing through Shrewsbury School, he became a scholar of Trinity College, Oxford. He afterwards graduated in law, and was called to the bar in May, 1846, at Lincoln's Inn. In 1859 he returned to Oxford as the first occupant of the chair of international law and diplomacy, which had been founded by the University Commissioners of 1834.

In 1871 Mr. Bernard was chosen to be one of the high commissioners who eventually signed the Treaty of Washington. He was immediately afterwards made a Privy Counsellor, and a few months later a member of the Judicial Committee of the Council. He was promoted by his university to the degree of D.C.L. He had been some years previously elected by All Souls' College to be a fellow of that society. In 1872 he was appointed to assist Sir R. Palmer in presenting the British case to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva. In 1874 he resigned his professorship and left Oxford. He served in the same year on the commission for inquiring into the duties of commanders of British vessels with reference to fugitive slaves, and in 1877 he was appointed a member of the University of Oxford Commission.

THE PRIMATE.

The reports of the condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury issued by his medical attendant are so guardedly worded that, although the improvement which began on Sunday is continued, it is evidently yet too soon to speak in very sanguine terms of the progress made. On the other hand, perhaps there has been some unnecessary alarm felt with regard to the actual present state of the patient. It is continued, it is evidently yet too soon to speak in very sanguine terms of the progress made. On the other hand, perhaps there has been some unnecessary alarm felt with regard to the actual present state of the patient. It is continued, it is evidently yet too soon to speak in very sanguine terms of the progress made. On the other hand, perhaps there has been some unnecessary alarm felt with regard to the actual present state of the patient.

Dr. Carpenter's morning bulletin on Tuesday read:—"The improvement noted yesterday in the Archbishop's condition is maintained to-day. The evening temperature was as follows:—The Archbishop's condition continues satisfactory. Dr. Carpenter did not remain at Addington on Tuesday night."

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM THE "WORLD.")

Change of living, combined with Homburg air and water, is having a sensible effect on the health and appearance of the Prince of Wales. H.R.H. takes two baths daily, composed of pine extract, Mannheim salt, and iron water, and is visibly thinner. He is a great admirer of the American set, in which Miss Chamberlaine, who is supposed to be a beauty. He goes about without any sort of state, is seen all day walking and playing lawn-tennis, and at night dines on the terrace of the Kurhaus.

The Princess of Wales and her children are living very quietly at Wiesbaden, where two hotels have been taken for the Royal party. The King and Queen of Denmark and their suite, and the Princesses of Wales and her suite, live together as one large family party, and appear in public.

The Duchess of Connaught will remain with her Majesty until decisive intelligence is received from Egypt; and the Queen and Princess Beatrice will stay in the Highlands till the middle of November, returning to the West on the third week in December.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's private letters are full of praise of the Life Guards, whom he now sets the highest value upon, and of the other troops belonging to the Household Cavalry in Egypt. The voyage in the *Calabria* proved the magnificent physique and excellent discipline of the men, which Sir Garnet recognised at once; and it may prove to the reformers of the service that old soldiers, whether they have served only in London and Windsor garrisons or have gone to foreign service, are, after all, the real backbone of her Majesty's troops. The famous charge of Balaklava was enacted over again on the plains of the desert, when the troops rode straight through the Egyptian gorges, through blinding clouds of dust, and in one or other in high place in or about Pall Mall will have to bear the blame of the mismanaged land transport service in Egypt. Sir Garnet will hardly escape himself, although the responsibility probably rests with the wire-pullers of holders of the public purse. The news of the breakdown of the transport, notwithstanding its "meagreness," was unmistakable. I have heard of one small mess of "curled dardies," whom a week or two ago venison or foie-gras would scarcely have tempted, dining off a few bits of biscuit and one onion, their joy being immense at discovering that one of their number had hunted up a tin of chocolate-mint. Such privation may be treated, as it was endured, as rather a grim joke. It is far other than the sufferings of the sick and wounded without indispensable medicines, which the peccant and incompetent transport had been totally inadequate to supply. The efficiency of the hitherto well-fed troops, whose horses had been so long on short commons, tried by the British troops will soon break down if the men are kept on short commons. As a matter of fact, a fighting man without food is like a locomotive without fuel. There was a risk with General Graham's brigade when defending Kassassin, from the shortness of rifle ammunition. This

proves the small-arm reserves are not yet properly organised, or that their men and horses have been diverted to other branches of supply.

I should not like to argue matters with Sir Baker Russell if we have a difference of opinion on active service. The story goes that in the short expedition against Sococo which Russell commanded, a settler came and set up a grog-shop within our lines. To keep the troops sober and steady is the great aim and object of every British commander, so Sir Baker at once ordered the enterprising publican to clear out. The latter hesitated, but on a second more peremptory command moved just across our frontier line, and still within easy access of the camp. From this point he insolently refused to budge, saying he was not on British soil, and our law could not touch him; whereupon Sir Baker sent him an ultimatum to the effect that he would hang him in front of his own shanty if he had not made his tracks before daylight next morning. The trader moved on, and Russell would as certainly have carried out his threat, as Pickett would have hanged the commissariat officer who was doubtful as to the supply of his division.

Martial law is a ticklish thing to try conclusions with. The position of camp-followers, in which general term all civilians, from a distinguished traveller or war correspondent to the lowest soldier, are included, has been improved of late under the new Army Discipline Act. But in the old Crimean days all people out of uniform were at the tender mercies of the provost-marshal, and he had very wide power. On one occasion, towards the end of the war, a soldier, who had been in the ranks of London lancers despatched "our Mr. So-and-so" to collect outstanding accounts. It was never clearly made out whether the provost-marshal was applied to for a cheque; but what is certain is that he picked up our Mr. So-and-so's demand, and sent it to the Kioi town. In half a minute the unhappy civilian was tied up and treated to a couple of dozen. The poor man returned next day to England a sadder and a sorer man.

Gallant riders are invited to participate, not only with the military officers, but with those non-combatants, the war correspondents, who share all the trials and dangers of a campaign, and are yet classed as non-combatants. Archibald Forbes will have to look to his laurels.—His most adventurous journey made by Mr. J. C. Cameron, the correspondent of the *Standard*, who rode through the desert from Kassassin to Ismaïlia, alone and in the middle of the night, with the news of our success. He had already been in the desert, and had accompanied the cavalry in their long flank march and final charge; but he saved his duty, and did it like a man. The consequence was that the paper he so pluckily served was the only one which had a good account of the Kassassin fight.

It has been reason to believe that an attempt will be made by the group led by Mr. Parnell to buy further concessions to Irish ideas regarding land from the Cabinet by an offer to support the *cloture* by a bare majority. This second Treaty of Kilmainham is gravely discussed in the inner circle of the League, and its organ, the *Freeman's Journal*, has recently given ominous hints that it may be the duty of the Parnellites to support the *cloture*, though "nominally directed against their own outrageous legislation." So, too, it is widely reported to be true in Dublin Nationalist circles, and generally believed.

A ride of seventy miles in a day on a tricycle is undeniably a good feat. In four days, which gives a rate of over seventy-four miles per day? This feat was performed by Mr. Alfred Nixon, a gentleman of a far from robust appearance, but very well trained for such a feat. He started at 10 a.m. from London, and ended at John O'Grady's, so the roads over which he travelled were in parts the reverse of favourable, and his achievement must be set down as an extraordinary one. I hope, however, that Mr. Nixon's success will not induce the Parnellites to attempt the journey, which has now been satisfactorily accomplished by a "boneshaker," a modern spider-wheel bicycle, and a tricycle.

From Sydney comes a story about that blatant proponent of supernaturalism, the *Standard*, one which is fitted to board H.M.S. *Weymouth*. "A poor old Scotch body," on hearing his "roar," rushed to her husband, exclaiming, "Eh, John, it's come at last! That's the Archangel's last tramp, mon! It's the last day of the 'cloture' in the House, and again and again repeated before she became 'rassured.'"

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

We take the following from the *Athenæum*:—"Some weeks ago we stated our intention of printing a considerable mass of correspondence throwing light on the life of Lord Byron. Since this statement was made we have received information that the publication of these letters would be distasteful to several members of the Leigh and Byron families. This is somewhat surprising, for, as we mentioned, the effect of publishing the correspondence would be to examine, and to the opinion we expressed would be to prove the groundlessness of the horrible suggestions made public in 1859, and we should have supposed that the representatives of the Leigh family would have desired to see Mrs. Leigh's memory cleared of aspersions of Mrs. Beecher Stowe. There is nothing in the documents that do not redound to the credit of Lord Byron and his sister. Still, as we wish as far as may be to defer to the wishes of their relatives, we shall not for the present take further steps in the matter."

Messrs. Longman, Green, and Co. announce a new monthly magazine, to be published at sixpence. The first number will appear on November 1. Leaving the discussion of politics and religion to the established Reviews, it will be devoted mainly to pure literature, especially of a light character. Altogether, if we read the prospectus aright, its aim will be to reach that large class of the public which demands to be interested, as well as instructed. Following a practice that is now becoming almost universal, the articles (or, at least, most of them) will be signed. The list of those who have promised contributions includes many well-known names. The title of this new venture will be *Longman's Magazine*.

Messrs. George Meredith, many will be glad to hear, has nearly finished a new novel. The second edition of "Natural Religion" is at press. It will contain a full Preface, in which the author answers some of the objections of some of our critics. Another early unpublished poem is "The Happy Post," a companion piece to "The Lord of the Castle of Indolence." No definite arrangements have yet been made for the publication of Mr. Thomson's remains, but it is probable that the criticisms (which include articles on William Blake, Keats, Leopardi, Shelley), will be issued before the poems.

Messrs. Sampson Low announce for immediate publication a new book by Lady Brassey, entitled "Tabiti." It will be illustrated with water-colour photographs taken specially by Colonel Stuart Wortley.

Mr. Cecil Rendall, Fellow of Caius College, is likely to be appointed Assistant in the Oriental Department of Printed Books at the British Museum in succession to the late Dr. Haas.

The late Mr. Charles J. Kieckhefer, who was prominently connected with the Penian conspiracy, was also at one time known as a

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NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6-7, 1882.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

From Egypt to Madagascar is a long cry. Yet, at the very moment when diplomacy can least afford to spend time over the Malagasy and their affairs, the precipitate action of the French Consul at Tananarive has forced them on the attention of Europe. Queen Ranavalona has accredited an Embassy to the Powers, for the purpose of once of protesting against the acts of M. Baudais and Captain Le Timbre, and of explaining the present crisis. These Envoys, consisting of an officer named Ravoninahitriniarivo, and four Attaches, were due in London on Wednesday. However, it would appear that M. Le Timbre has taken upon himself to prohibit the French Ambassador and his Suite to Europe, and what is still more extraordinary, he has threatened the Malagasy Government that if they attempt to despatch their Representatives in the *Antananarivo*, the sole vessel which they possess, he would seize it. French Consuls have of late years assumed extraordinary powers and been permitted some license. Yet until we are undeceived we can only express a hope that the acts of MM. Baudais and Le Timbre are specimens of unauthorised zeal, and not the outcome of a deliberate policy on the part of the French Government. The acts of which Queen Ranavalona's Ministers complain are, briefly stated, that they have been forced to pay an indemnity for killing two Arabs from the French Comoro Isle of Mayotte, who had, contrary to law and Treaty, attempted to run a cargo of slaves on the north-west coast of Madagascar; and the seizure of certain native flags hoisted by two Sakalava Chiefs on the same territory, which the Consul declares—in spite of the Treaty of 1865, renouncing all claim to the mainland—to be French soil. For the "outrage" the Malagasy Government have paid, under protest, a heavy indemnity, and to enforce the assumed rights in the latter case French gunboats have entered the harbours, and appear to be acting in a very high-handed manner. How far the actual state of affairs is exaggerated it is needless for us to speculate upon. The national rivalries and antipathies between the French and English, as represented by the missionaries of their respective countries, are very fierce throughout the island. The Queen and Court profess the Reformed Faith, and are favourably disposed to the British clergy, to whom Madagascar owes so much. The agents of the London Missionary Society have introduced letters and science among the people. There is already a considerable literature in the Malagasy tongue, and numerous schools, churches, and other means of instruction are scattered throughout the country. Under the enlightened rule of Radama II., Rasoherina, and the present Sovereign, Christianity has been so encouraged that traces of the persecution under Ranavalona I. have nearly disappeared, and unless the island is to be plunged into war and anarchy to gratify the ambition of a Consul who seems anxious to play the part of M. Roustan in Tunis, a bright future is in store for a race which has so readily accepted the better part of European culture. For more than two centuries after its discovery by the Portuguese, this great African island, twice the size of England and Wales, and inhabited by some two and a half million souls, was the prey of European rovers. Pirates rioted in its bays, and Dutch, Portuguese, and English adventurers made various tentative efforts to establish themselves on the coast. But either the hostility of the natives or the unhealthiness of the flat, swampy land which circles the lofty interior plateau, on which the capital is built, forced them to persist. Again and again they seized strips of the shore, and though compelled again and again to leave, they managed in time to establish such a colourable claim to colonisation that there is actually in existence a semi-official work by M. Barbé du Bocage which asserts that the island has been a "possession Française depuis 1612." In 1810, both Bourbon and Mauritius were captured by the British, and in these conquests were included any actual or fancied colonies, dependencies, or military posts which the French held in Madagascar. In 1817 England, on her part, renounced all claims to Malagasy soil, by a Treaty which Radama I. to support the export slavery of his dominions. Having no longer any political rights, even in the shadowy form they professed to have prior to the Napoleonic wars, the Jesuits aimed at recouping the temporal losses of their country by spiritual victories. The result was that, incensed at the pretensions of the missionaries, a cruel persecution began, which lasted for twenty-five years, and led in 1845 to an ill-advised Anglo-French attack upon the Port of Tananarive. The disturbances in the island were further taken advantage of by the French by their obtaining in 1839 the cession of the Island of Nosibe, which they still hold, and the Sakalava territory on the mainland. This cession was never acknowledged by the Hovas, who soon afterwards became the sole rulers of the country. They have invariably refused to permit any foreigner to buy land, and as late as 1865 the Government paid a million of francs to a French Company by way of compensation for their repudiation of some mining concessions obtained from Ranavalona I. Nor until the last few weeks have the French attempted to establish themselves on the mainland, the Isles of Nosibe, on the West, and St. Mary on the East coast, being their sole recognised Malagasy possessions, though even these spots were obtained by treating with a tribe in rebellion against their lawful Sovereign. Finally, in 1866, by acknowledging Queen Rasoherina as Monarch of the entire island, they renounced, as it was believed for ever, their old claim to the Sovereignty of a part of Madagascar. It is, therefore, puzzling to find M. Baudais, whilst exacting compensation from the Antananarivo authorities for an outrage committed on their soil, inconsistently

asserting that very region to be French territory. Either it is French, in which case the Malagasy Government cannot be responsible for anything done there, or it is Malagasy, when, of course, the claim now put forward is absolutely untenable.—Standard.

THE MILITARY CONVENTION.

To all appearance the Anglo-Turkish Convention is at last to be signed, the proclamation of Arabi as a rebel at last issued, and the landing of Turkish troops in Egypt about to become an accomplished fact. They are not there yet; it has, by the mere lapse of time and the constant hitches in the programme, become difficult to believe that they ever will be there. But they probably may be sent, and a difficult task will be prepared for their commanders and for those English officers who are charged with whatever may be the polite equivalent for their surveillance. Arabi has been proclaimed a rebel, the next point of interest is the inquiry what will come of that. Will the Egyptians believe it or will Abdallah Nessim, that literary man, deal with the proclamation as he dealt with the bombardment? Will Arabi, a new Coriolanus, determine to proclaim the Sultan as the Sultan has proclaimed him, and set up one of the numerous claimants of the Caliphate in his room? The most probable result is that the proclamation will be partly ignored and partly denounced as a forgery by Arabi and his party. It may have some effect from the religious point of view—it is likely to have very much from the political. The most reasonable of the many opinions which have been formed and expressed on the whole subject is that political opinion cannot be said to exist in the majority of the Egyptian people as yet. They are not poetical, but literally hereditary bondsmen, and though much has been done to free them of late they have not yet acquired even the knowledge of facts which is preliminary to political judgment. They pay their taxes to the nearest man with a big stick, and serve as soldiers under the man who has got most power in his hands. No doubt there is a small faction—or, not to use an odious word, a small party—which consciously, and to a certain extent intelligently, desires political freedom, and perhaps national independence. No doubt there is a larger party who, seeing their advantage in Arabism, are Arabists. There are some who really reverence the Sultan as the head of their religion; there are others who hate him as a Turk; there are others who simply make use of his name as Gascon nobles used to call themselves subjects of the king of England rather than of France or Navarre, "because he is further off." But all, or almost all, are shut off by their ignorance of European languages, European thought, and the facts of European life from appreciating the facts of the situation, and it has been sufficiently proved already that no artifice or audacity will be spared by their leaders to keep them in ignorance. On paper the proclamation and the arrival of Turkish troops ought to produce a great effect on the rebellion. In fact, it is more probable that it may produce a small effect, or no effect at all. The probable inconvenience to English military operations and to English diplomacy is unfortunately less dubious, unless the Sultan should happily have been persuaded that straightforward carrying out of his undertaking now that he has at last made up his mind to it, is the most profitable, as it certainly is the most honourable, policy.—Daily News.

THE SULTAN.

In all Europe there is no sovereign more interesting or perhaps we may add more able than the monarch who has just yielded a reluctant assent to the Military Convention. Abdul Hamid, although not "a riding Sultan," like some of the more famous of his ancestors, whose ubiquitous presence was felt in every province of their Empire, is nevertheless one of the most remarkable sovereigns of the house of Osman. Called from the seclusion of the harem by a revolution to govern an empire torn by intestine feuds and menaced by foreign invasion, he has displayed in no ordinary measure the faculty of statesmanship, as statesmanship is understood in the East. Adroitly placing himself at the head of the Pan-Islamist movement, he has attained and kept a position which at his accession seemed impossible. Like the Hapsburg, he has prospered under disasters, and treaties which partitioned his dominions seemed only to extend his prestige. In the spirit of Canning's grandiloquent boast, he called a New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old. His territorial possessions were diminished, but his spiritual influence increased. Turkey might be truncated, but the spirit of Islam was revived, and what he lost as Sultan he more than regained as Caliph. This change was not due to the influence of able councillors. Abdul Hamid is his own adviser. His Ministers are clerks, and by no means permanent clerks. The Palace not the Porte is the centre of power, and the Sultan, uncontrolled save by his black eunuch and his Tripolitan confessor, is the absolute ruler of his empire. All control is concentrated in his hands, from the conclusion of a treaty to the promotion of a cook. As he has made himself the centre of the Ottoman Empire, he has tried with no small success to make the Yildiz Kiosk the centre of the Moslem world. The prosecution of the two ambitions involves him in endless perplexities, from which nothing but his exceeding shrewdness and gift of intrigue could extricate him. He has escaped so often, and contrived so dexterously to reconcile such apparently irreconcilable interests, that it is difficult not to regret that he should have been run to earth at last. Further evasion, however, was impossible; even the last resource of Hamid has been exhausted; and Abdul Hamid has accepted the inevitable. Arabi has been proclaimed a rebel and the Convention has been accepted, but probably not even the Treaty of San Stefano occasioned the Sultan more bitter regret. Dire indeed is the humiliation which has at last overtaken the Caliph. To denounce his own agent as a rebel and to consent to go to Egypt as the subordinate of the infidel in crushing the man who is upholding the flag of Islam against Christendom is a fate from which a Sultan at any time might well recoil with horror and disgust. But what must it not have cost the Caliph, within two months of the time when the long-looked-for Mably is expected to appear.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's prolonged inactivity has probably been unavoidable, but it is certainly producing the most deplorable results. The spirits of the best troops cannot but be injuriously affected by such delay. Dash and enterprise alike are sapped; grumbling and despondency will too certainly supervene. Worse than all, health suffers with the temper in such a trying climate. It is well known that soldiers constantly on the move ahead will resist morbid influences to which they soon succumb if halted and checked for any time. These causes, as our correspondent tells us, are clearly at work in Egypt, and, as might have been expected, we hear of a suspicious increase of sickness in the ranks operating from Ismailia. Although Egypt is not deemed an especially unhealthy country, certain disorders are more or less endemic, and likely to affect men exposed to the hardships and privations of a campaign. We have heard little as yet of ophthalmia, which was once a frightful scourge. Possibly the precautions taken in supplying our troops with blue spectacles has protected them so far against the irritating sandgrit of the desert, or the prompt application of sulphate of zinc may have effectively cured any cases that have occurred. But another more or less indigenous disease, dysentery, always more or less prevalent among the fellahs—has begun to show itself in the army, and will be difficult to eradicate. Care in diet and prompt treatment may do much to keep down the disease, but where water is bad and insufficient, and the system of supplies still inchoate and incomplete, the first is difficult to compass, while the second is hardly possible in field hospitals under a tropical sun. Dysentery soon debilitates an army; those it attacks are not necessarily carried off, but they are certain to be hors de combat for several months. Should the disease unhappily develop into an epidemic it must very speedily reduce Sir Garnet's effective strength. He has thus, in the sanitary point of view, additional reasons for resuming the offensive without a moment's unnecessary delay. It is satisfactory to learn, therefore, that the various arrangements for forwarding supplies are rapidly approaching completion. The usefulness of the railway will soon be largely increased. Several locomotives have reached Ismailia, and are now available; shunts and sidings have been laid down to facilitate the train service, and the Canal is being used for flat-bottomed boats, drawn by horses, after the manner of canals in this country. These strenuous exertions are producing a marked effect. Two hundred tons of stores are daily forwarded to the front, and it is said that the advanced magazines and depots will soon be full enough to supply the troops for three days. The absence of any decisive movement on the side of Ismailia naturally reacts upon Alexandria. The chronic unrest of that turbulent city, with its seething population of disaffected vagabonds, threatens day by day to expand to serious proportions. We have seemingly but few friends in Alexandria. Other Europeans scarcely conceal a marked dislike and loss of chance of invading the district. The conduct of our troops, whose want of discipline, as evinced in our minor offences, our present mild military rule seems powerless to repress. Natives of all classes count the hours to Arabi's triumphant return, which to them grows more probable the longer he is able to keep the field without a check. Sir Evelyn Wood will, therefore, find it no easy task to keep the peace within the limits of his command. So far, fortunately, the enemy shows no desire to add to his troubles. His position is certainly strong, if not quite impregnable. No general attack upon our lines could be made even now without serious risks. By and bye, when Lake Mareotis is no longer navigable, it would be more difficult, as our gunboats and vessels of light draught will be able to take the whole of the enemy's entrenchments in reverse. But although the work of cutting the dykes at Meks has already commenced, the flooding of the great salt marsh must be a very slow operation. Some time must elapse before the Mediterranean can enter the Lake, and it is calculated that a couple of months will be needed, even at the greatest rate of influx, to cover the surface with water deep enough for vessels of the lightest draught. It is quite clear that the enemy now facing us at Tel-el-Kebir is by no means superior in mobility and the lengthened halt after our short spasmodic advance seem to encourage Arabi to display no little effrontery. The news of his movements to our right flank towards Salahié, although not substantiated, is more than probable, and indicates that he is not disposed to sit still and await us in his entrenchments. Clearer and more positive evidence of this is afforded by his bold reconnaissance up to the very teeth of our posts at Kassassin. Yesterday's affair, according to Sir Garnet Wolseley's own despatch, was nothing more than a cavalry skirmish and an interchange of shots. It argues an amount of boldness and dash creditable to the Egyptian forces, but no less gravely indicative of their strength and audacity. They may, indeed, be able to check and confuse our own reconnoitring parties when the time comes for the next advance. But that advance cannot now be much longer delayed. The difficulties of transport are fast disappearing before the energetic action and under the personal supervision of the General-in-Chief; and they will soon be felt less and less as the various contributions of wheeled plant and baggage animals arrive. These are probably available by this time in sufficient numbers to justify a new and more continuous forward movement. The direction of this will be no doubt towards Zagazig, which Tel-el-Kebir directly covers; but it is just possible that Wolseley will try to give Tel-el-Kebir the go-by and manoeuvre more to his left, towards Belbeis, where he could again strike the railway, and reach the upper waters of the Ismailia Canal. Belbeis is not much more than thirty miles from Cairo, and the intervening space is fertile and rich in supplies, while upon the left a trackless desert would cover Wolseley's left as he moved.

At half-past 10 this morning the enemy's cavalry, in number 30 or more, advanced with surprising boldness over the brow of the hill, and opened a smart fire on us. The bullets mostly flew too high. A few of the mounted riflemen, however, and had no sooner pulled their triggers than the Egyptian horsemen beat a precipitate retreat. Soon afterwards about 40 of the Mounted Infantry came dashing up, anxious to be in time for the fray. This little force consisted of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd battalions of the Buffs, and the 1st Battalion of the Buffs refused to march through Coventry, but they have been of great service already, and this little affair proves how useful such mobile marksmen may be. I did not see a single Egyptian soldier, but if the mounted riflemen had been up there would have been a different tale to tell. But Captain Holland, of the 15th Hussars, attached to the 19th, was wounded in the shoulder. The bullet glanced upwards and caught the bone, and was easily extracted. The lieutenant is doing very well, the wound not being serious. I was rather surprised to see officers riding near the skirmishers. Not only do they endanger themselves, but draw the fire on their men. It being found that the enemy were either sick, or the cause of that bad flour, not bad baking, is the cause of the sourness, a new supply of flour has been ordered.

ISMAILIA, SEPT. 6, 5 P.M.
I hear, on the authority of Mr. Gibson, of the Intelligence Department, that the cutting of the Freshwater Canal beyond our lines, and that it is to be partially filled up with earth. This is a most serious obstacle and far worse than ten more miles would be, as it renders navigation impossible, and cannot be removed. Dredging is the only way of removing it. Two more engines arrived this morning, so that now we have altogether seven. About 600 horses have been landed to-day. The steamer *Ozenholme* is going to Port Said to fetch more coming from Syria.

The Standard has received the following telegrams from its correspondents:—

ISMAILIA, WEDNESDAY, 11.45 A.M.
The 63d Regiment has arrived from Bombay, but will, like the Highland Brigade, be kept on board ship at present. There is no sound reason for their being sent to the front, and will thus accumulate three days' rations for the force, in addition to the consumption of the troops now at the front. This will enable the military authorities to hasten on their arrangements, and the relief will be sent to the front as soon as the delay has already far passed the point when it was beneficial to the tired men and horses. With the total cessation of excitement which enables the troops to resist the effects of the climate and bad water, sickness is fast increasing. Dysentery especially is attacking the ranks, and diarrhoea is generally prevalent. This is for the most part of a mild form and not in itself dangerous, but it requires constant attention. The rumours that circulate among so many men, that the British are attacking the Khedive's army, are entirely unfounded, and for the most part absurd. There is reason to believe that the Khedive's agents are busy in the rebel ranks, and that they are meeting with a success which may at any time suddenly alter the situation.

ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY, 9 P.M.
Sir E. Males has to-day had a long interview with the Khedive respecting the Turkish Expedition which is viewed in the Palace with feelings of alarm and suspicion. Another day has passed without any striking incident taking place at the front. The water in the Canal is now almost exhausted, and the fish are dying in great quantities. The General went out this afternoon with a strong working party to bury the dead fish where they had accumulated in large masses, so as to prevent diseases arising from their stench. Ingeniousness is not yet entirely stamped out in Alexandria. Last night three native servants contrived to set fire to a large house in Cherif Pacha's street. The fire was, however, extinguished before much harm was done. Two of the culprits were captured. This audacious attempt shows how little the presence of the British troops has so far covered the spirit of insurrection and hostility. Among the native population the conviction that Arabi will crush our forces on the Canal, and sweep down upon Alexandria, is fast gaining ground, and a glorious revenge of the Mussulman is then expected. Sincerely along, although of a different character, is the feeling among the European colonists, especially the French and Italian, against the British. Every slight breach of discipline among our men, although exceptional and inevitable among forces in the field, is eagerly seized upon and made the subject of the fiercest invectives. So bitter are their expressions of hatred that they were not for the panic which they exhibited when a portion of the troops were withdrawn from our lines here for service on the Canal, one could almost believe in the sincerity of the sentiment I often hear expressed—that they would prefer the

The Times has received the following despatches from its correspondents at Kassassin and Ismailia:—

KASSASSIN, SEPT. 5.
I rode out north-west early this morning from the heights, or rather sand-heaps, bordering the scene of the famous charge, I often had a full view of the surrounding country

can be had. Nothing showed directly north or west; but on the south of the Canal evidence of the increasing boldness of the enemy was manifest. Nearly three miles south-west of Kassassin stands the little town of Yornin, a collection of mud huts surrounded by a wall, which seem to be entirely deserted, except that a few quiet-looking countrymen were standing about on the banks of the Canal. Further west about a mile was a tent formed of a very large piece of canvas stretched over a bar. On either side of this tent a line of horses extended north and south, apparently along a picketing rope, and Egyptian soldiers were moving about in every direction. There must have been at least 200 thus assembled in line towards their cavalry post already referred to. A half-dozen horsemen rode out to meet them, and much gesticulation ensued. These mounted officers, in dark tunics, looked on from some rising ground behind. At the same moment a number of cavalry showed over the ridge immediately in front of us, moving towards the redoubt, who galloped in. They stopped, as usual, at a prudent distance from the picket, and retired nearly out of sight. On returning to the camp, I took a note from the 19th Hussars, and described the affair. The Colonel said he had himself been fired at from behind a few days ago by some men dressed like peasants. This article marked a very unpleasant change in the genuine villagers of the neighbourhood, who are mostly anxious to sell their produce to the British. They are frequently arrested and detained some time before their innocence is established. Another officer of the Khedive was out this morning, and he was seen smoking eternal cigarettes in the Khedive's ante-room. The visits of these gentlemen are regarded with a certain amount of disfavour here, as a good deal may be observed which, if conveyed, however innocently, to quarters in communication with the enemy, might do us much mischief.

SEPTEMBER 6.
The force already here will be strengthened tomorrow by the brigade of Guards under the Duke of Connaught. The officers and men here are getting restless under the continuing inactivity, and surprise is sometimes expressed at the troops not being pushed more rapidly to the front; but in truth our rapid arrival would prove an embarrassment for the simple reason that the supplies for the total force have not yet been quite collected. Sir Garnet Wolseley is fully resolved that no inconvenience shall be caused by the troops arriving before their regiments are furnished with the requisite supplies. Good steady progress, however, is being made, and with six additional engines on the way to Ismailia and a new siding under construction on the railway line, the completion of the arrangements for a massive operation at Tel-el-Kebir is now probably a matter of a very few days. Riding back from Ismailia I have learned at the different camps on my way that there are no signs of the enemy anywhere visible. Here, however, a body of rebels, numbering about 200, including cavalry and infantry, were seen near the canal, at a distance of less than three miles, and a party of cavalry has been despatched in that direction, but we are expected to see the enemy will beat a quiet retreat.

At five o'clock to-morrow morning a parade of all the troops in camp will take place before General Graham. The endeavours of the military authorities to bring in the villagers to the camp, after the precedent mentioned in my previous telegram, proved only partially successful, the reason being that the inhabitants dread punishment if the fact of their visiting the camp should become known to Arabi's officers. A party of Fellahs, however, have been engaged in the purpose of burying the numerous dead lying about here on the battlefield. The kind and liberal treatment they receive will be certain to influence the village population as we advance on Tel-el-Kebir, and generally excite healthy spirits and confidence in our army. Dr. Beath and his staff are unremitting in their endeavours to secure the comforts of the sick. Diarrhoea and temporary effects of exposure to the sun are still the only kinds of illness worth mentioning, and only 88 invalids have been sent in the course of one week from here to Ismailia. The arrangements are complete for running flat bottom boats on the Fresh Water Canal by means of relays of mules. Nothing has been received corroborative of the rumour of the desertion of many officers and men from Arabi's camp, much less the report that the Egyptian force has quietly evacuated Tel-el-Kebir.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.
BALMORAL CASTLE, WEDNESDAY.
The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove out yesterday morning, and in the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, and attended by the Hon. Horatio Stophord, drove to the Ballaloch Forest and was present at the "fire kindling" in her Majesty's new shield on the Danzy Haugh, which was named by the Queen. The Danzy Shield is partly inscribed by the Queen's wood forester, Lady Southampton, the Hon. Harriet Phillips, General Sir H. Pousonby, Col. the Hon. J. Byng, and Dr. Profet, as well as several of the royal servants, were present.

The Duke and Duchess of Albany left Osborne House on Wednesday afternoon, to take a cruise in the Admiralty yacht *Lively*, the tender of Rear-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh. Their Royal Highnesses drove to Trinity Wharf, East Cowes, and embarked in the royal yacht *Alberta*, which conveyed them to the *Lively*, which lay at anchor in the roadstead. At the Trinity Wharf a deputation from the inhabitants of East Cowes met their Royal Highnesses and presented an address of welcome and congratulation to the Duke and Duchess. Prince Leopold accepted the address and gave a written reply, which said:—"I beg to thank you most cordially, both on the Duke of Albany's and on my own behalf, for the kind and hearty welcome you have extended to us on our arrival at East Cowes, and for the good wishes which you express for our future happiness. The reception which the inhabitants of East Cowes have given us will serve to strengthen the interest I have always felt in a neighbourhood in which I have spent so many years of my past life, and which we hope we may frequently revisit in the future." It is believed that the destination of the *Lively* is the Scotch coast.

Lord Stratheden and Campbell has returned to town from visiting his tenantry in Galway. The Right Hon. Lord Justice and Lady Brett have left Heath Farm, Walford, for Siga.

General Sir James Airey has left town for the Gernons, Herefordshire, on a visit to Sir Henry and Hon. Lady Cotterell.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on Wednesday night, says:—

Information was received this afternoon by the Athlone Constabulary of the murder of a man named Thomas Quinn, at Eldersberry, King's co., some miles from the town. Quinn was in the employ of a man named Gill, and was driving along in his cart drawn by an ass, when shots were fired with fatal effect, the man being killed at once, and the donkey also being shot dead. No arrests have been made.

Dublin has resumed its normal state. The police are once more to be seen pacing the streets, and the saturnalia of the roughs has been brought to an abrupt close. But while they were unchecked they managed to do a great deal of mischief. Even as late as last night groups of ragamuffins, ragged, noisy, and half drunk, gathered in the main thoroughfares, and hustled respectable people into the gutter, regardless of age or sex. The police are now more popular than ever, and the necessity of their presence has very forcibly impressed itself on the minds of those who love tranquility and have something to lose. The question which led to the difficulty in the ranks of the guardians of the peace remains unsettled; but there are hopes that it is in a fair train for adjustment. I have been to the trouble of examining into the conditions and qualifications of the service. Candidates for the force must not be more than twenty-six years of age or under twenty. They must be of strong build, robust constitution, and at least five feet nine inches in height. Married men are not eligible. The educational test is tolerably high. Candidates are required to read and write well, to have a knowledge of English grammar and arithmetic, and to be generally intelligent. They must be able to read printed or written matter without hesitation or difficulty, and to write a clear, legible hand. The rate of pay for the recruits during the time they are in the depot, which averages from six to ten pence, according to intelligence and application, is fifteen shillings and sixpence per week. After joining the service and being sworn in, the recruits become a third-class constable and receive 2s. per week. Acting sergeants receive 32s. 6d. per week; sergeants, 34s. 6d.; acting inspectors, 36s., with a weekly allowance for boots. The annual pay of inspectors of the third-class is £137; of the second, £150; and of the first, £160, with allowances for clothing, lodgings, etc. After five years' service, if a man becomes unfit for further duty from ill-health, he is allowed a gratuity of one month's pay for each year he has served from the commencement under fifteen years. After fifteen years in the force, if incapable of further service, he is entitled to a pension. In the case of injury sustained in the execution of his duty, the constable may be awarded full pay. All promotions, from the first officer in the force downwards, are made from their own ranks. All clerks are also taken from the ranks, so that, in reality, men seasonably well educated, men who make themselves diligent and efficient, are certain to gain quick promotion; though it is put forward, as a ground of complaint, that this is not so rapid a matter of a very few days.

The men also complain that the system of fines to which they are subjected is very harassing. For example, a man is liable to a penalty of five shillings for exchanging a word with another constable on beat, for appearing without the proper gloves, for having his belt buckled over the wrong button, and other trifling breaches of regulations. It will be seen that an officious officer who has any private grudge against a constable can make a man's life a burthen to him by sending in petty reports. The men assert that such an abuse of power is not unknown, and that many of them have been so irritated and impoverished by repeated fines that they have almost thrown up their batons in disgust. The men are not armed at present, except with the ordinary truncheon, as in London, during the day time, but they have more serious weapons at night. And without necessity, for the Dublin loafers, or "corner boys," as they are called, are a most cowardly, treacherous, and savage class. During the period of the Fenian excitement, the police were armed with revolvers. The spoony totters turned out very badly, and in fact, it is the belief that they should never have been called out. Their appearance in the streets in many instances exasperated the populace. Luckily, none of the injuries inflicted on other classes have been serious.

Nearly all the police who resigned have returned to duty, and it is understood that the cases of the dismissed men will be determined according to the antecedents of each individual. The general opinion is, that most of them will be taken back. A few of the ringleaders of the movement have declared their intention not to accept any terms, but the truth is they have already made arrangements to emigrate or to enter other employments. The excitement has now completely subsided, and the police have been prudently relegated to private life. Dublin is as safe and orderly as any city in the Empire.

The dismissed Constables of the Dublin Police Force attended to-day, by order of the authorities, in the Lower Castle-yard. Each was accompanied by a man to pass to the Upper Castle-yard, at the gate of which he was questioned by Mr. Jenkinson, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department, and by Captain Hamilton. The latter held in his hand a list of the names of the men, and for each of them was informed that his case would be considered. The report of Captain Hamilton and Mr. Jenkinson will be presented to Lord Spencer to-morrow, and the men will be informed immediately afterwards as to the decision. The city is perfectly tranquil. The ordinary police are on duty, and there is very little probability of the special constables being again called upon.

United Ireland of to-day says of the police strike that the only interest the Irish people have in the quarrel is the satisfaction of knowing that despotism and its instruments have an ugly knack of killing one another. It is an ugly knack of killing one another, which the Metropolitan Police may profitably draw from it is that they have failed disastrously it is because they have alienated the sympathy of their countrymen without obtaining anything but cuffs and taunts from their paymasters.

THE ATTEMPT TO MURDER BY A BURGlar AT STAMFORD HILL.—On inquiry on Thursday morning it was ascertained that Richard Howe, who was shot by the burglar at Stamford-hill, was still lying in a very precarious condition, and that his life was entertained of his recovery. The prisoner's address is John-street, Tysoe-street, Clerkenwell, and not St. John-street, Clerkenwell, as has been published, and the prisoner there occupied a small back room. He resided there about six months, during which time he has never been known to do any work. The police of the district who have seen him loitering about thought that he was a betting man. Up to the present it is not known whether he has been previously convicted. The prisoner, who seems to treat the affair with the greatest indifference, was heard by the police to state that he did not think that the injured man would get over what he gave him, and that he would sooner be hung than suffer penal servitude for life, and that if he could have got a good time at either of these he would have shot them also.

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Great Britain. LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10—11, 1882.

SATURDAY'S ENGAGEMENT.

Judged merely by the loss of life which was suffered by the English troops in repulsing the attack of Arabi upon the camp of Kassassin, the affair of Saturday was a skirmish of the most insignificant description. Military successes, however, are not to be always gauged by the extent of the casualties. We must have regard to results, and looked at in this light the fighting on Saturday was of considerable importance. It seemed hardly probable that, after their previous sharp defeat, the Egyptian troops would have been brought up again to act on the offensive. The fact that they have so advanced shows that the Egyptians are quick at recovering from the loss of morale inflicted in a decisive repulse, and that Arabi's influence over them is still very strong. But although they were ready to march out at his order, and to fire so long as their targets remained immovable, they refused utterly to wait for the attack of our troops, and retired with so much haste that several of their guns fell into our hands. After this action Sir Garnet Wolsley will be justified in treating the Egyptians as foes unworthy, even of contempt, in the field, though it is quite possible that he may find them formidable behind their entrenchments. A sheep driven in a corner will charge a dog, and as the Egyptians fought their guns well under the fire of our Fleet at Alexandria, they may do so again at Tel-el-Keir. A few days will decide the question. By to-night the whole of the force with which Sir Garnet Wolsley intends to strike should be assembled at Kassassin. In his telegram he states that the troops who have pursued the Egyptians to within three miles of Tel-el-Keir would fall back at once to their camp, from which we gather that he did not intend to allow his plans to be altered or hastened by the proofs which had just been afforded of the impotence of the Egyptians in the field. As he hoped to assemble his whole Army within forty-eight hours, it would have been an act of rashness to presume too much upon the moral depression which the enemy must have experienced on finding that even with the odds of four to one in their favour they could not stand; and to attack a formidable position like that of Tel-el-Keir with a force wholly disproportionate to the magnitude of the work. It is probable that Wednesday is the day which Sir Garnet has fixed upon for the assault. This will give him three days for reconnoitring the enemy's entrenchments and deciding upon the best method of attack, and it will allow the troops who have come on from Egypt twenty-four hours' rest. Starting before daybreak on Wednesday, our force would be in front of the entrenchments in plenty of time to do their work before nightfall. According to present appearances, that work will be far lighter and less serious than only a week since appeared probable. The Egyptians have evinced a lively horror of flank movements, and their sensitiveness as to their line of retreat is likely to be aroused by the action of the British Cavalry, who will in all likelihood sweep round and menace the railway in their rear. Should they fight obstinately, the proofs which have been given of the singular incapacity of their army afford strong ground for hoping that our troops may close the zone of fire and get extraordinary losses. There is a tendency to consider that with the fall of Tel-el-Keir the war will practically come to an end. That resistance in the field on a large scale will terminate with the first heavy Egyptian defeat is likely, but there will be much work for our troops to do after this. The reports brought in by the officers who on Saturday deserted from their regiments before Alexandria show that there is a strong body of malcontents in Arabi's army, and a crushing disaster at Tel-el-Keir will enable them to make their voices heard. It may be expected that their chief aim will be to break up the force there. A portion might lay down their arms and submit, others would disperse to their homes. But there will remain the fanatical element, the men who have imbibed the wild teachings of the Ulama and Sheikhs, and who believe that Islam is really in danger. This section of Arabi's followers may give infinite trouble, and do an enormous amount of mischief before they are finally scattered. They could provoke anti-Christian demonstrations and massacres in places where the fanatical spirit has hitherto slumbered. They could destroy dams and canals and lay Egypt under water; with the Desert Bedouins, they might retire to distant oases, to the confines of Tripoli, or to the little known regions of the Upper Nile, and by raids from these places harry the country, and keep our troops constantly upon the move. We may hope that this will not be the case, and that a severe and decisive defeat will take all the heart out of the insurrection.—Standard.

The Daily News says:—Sir Garnet Wolsley's despatches and the telegrams of our Correspondent with him make it clear that the affair of Saturday morning, though it was unduly magnified by rumour at first into a general engagement, was in all probability the prelude to something of that kind. Arabi, who is not believed to be ill served in the matter of intelligence,

may already have heard of the proclamation against him, and pretty certainly knows that the difficulties which have delayed Sir Garnet Wolsley's advance are almost if not quite at an end. He must have done his utmost with the spade, and has convinced himself that it is time to do something with the rifle. Whether the advance from his lines was a premeditated attack or merely a reconnaissance in force does not much matter. Whatever was the intention of the Egyptians, they were met half-way by General Willis, and driven back with the loss of four guns and many men. They were doubtless encouraged to fight by the neighbourhood of their lines, the formidable armament of which is shown by the fact of their being able to shell not ineffectively at five thousand yards. On the other hand, an English 40-pounder, train-mounted as at Alexandria, came for the first time into operation, and the Egyptians seem to have resorted to a similar device. In fact, though the affair lasted a shorter time than either of the two chief previous skirmishes, it seems to have been sharper while it lasted (putting the cavalry charge of a fortnight ago out of question), and waged with more formidable weapons. Sir Garnet himself sent his despatch from three miles and a half west of Kassassin—that is to say, from fully half-way between that place and Tel-el-Keir, and he speaks of establishing his camp at Kassassin, telegraph and railway being in fair working order. This can only be preliminary to an advance, for Kassassin is not a place at which the General would propose permanently, or for any length of time, to keep the head-quarters of a considerable force. Another correspondent speaks of Sir Garnet having set out from Ismailia for Cairo, meaning that there is not likely to be any further pause in operations, which have the capital as their objective point.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUES IN THE EAST.

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard telegraphs:—The subject attracting most attention here just now is an alleged secret understanding between France and Russia in respect to Syria and Armenia. Both of these Powers favour the idea of a final solution of the Egyptian Question by a Congress. The idea was first started in Berlin, with the object of having Egyptian affairs really settled by Europe. But this is not the case, for the German Government, on the ground that the settlement of the Egyptian Question does not require so important a machinery as a European Congress; but the real reason is the fear that Russia and France would avail themselves of such a Congress for introducing the Syrian and Armenian Question. France is continually endeavouring to win Italy to her side, partly by exciting her jealousy of England, partly by making vague promises of support to North Africa. The German Government are fully acquainted with these fresh intrigues, which have no prospect of success so long as Signor Mancini remains in office. On the other hand, Russia has sounded Austria confidentially, with a view to ascertain whether she might be willing to join in the proposed French plan. The bait offered is the annexation of the occupied districts in the former Turkish provinces. Hence the rumour that Count Wolkoff, while he is supposed to be enjoying his holiday in Egypt, is actually in Vienna on a political errand. In all probability, however, Prince Lofanoff will be sent to Vienna, commissioned to endeavour to make the propositions mentioned above acceptable to Count Kaloky. But Austria has declined to be drawn into the scheme, and offers of Russia, for reasons which are easily understood. Meantime Russia is intriguing in every direction. Her emissaries are now exciting Anatolia, where they have already succeeded in despoiling English influence. It is a permanent source of trouble to the British policy in the East. The Russian Alliance, Prince Dismarck, therefore, maintains the strictest reserve and the most absolute neutrality. He limits himself to giving the assurance that Germany will not oppose England, provided she establishes order in Egypt, and appeals at once to both parties, and might involve some changes in the existing treaties.

LADIES AT LUNCH.—At a shooting party, where the shooting is earnest, lunch is the brief interval of relaxation which most men are glad of, and all men require. The more delicate graces of life are temporarily banished, and food is eaten with unvarnished haste, and generally under conditions of a primitive simplicity. Then comes that precious five minutes which can be consecrated to the blackest of briar-roots, and if certain buttons are temporarily loosened it matters not in the least spirited presence of comrades and keepers. But to a man of ordinary tastes there is something distasteful in meeting ladies with hands grimed with soot, and amid all the rough surroundings of sport. The ladies, if necessary, will protest that they do not mind it; but such protestations will never quite dispel the uneasy feelings from the minds of the men. This is by no means a matter for regret, and still less for censure. 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PRICE 40 CENTIMS

THE BRITISH VICTORY.

Alexandria for Aboukir Sir Garnet wrote, "I shall make for Kassassin Lock at once to get water. In view of this preconceived design to push ahead, his statement that he outstrip his transport becomes the literal expression of fact instead of the optimistic phrase some were inclined to think it. The thing had to be done rapidly, and he made up his mind to do it rapidly, with full knowledge of what the domination involved. The Canal had to be seized at once; and the Canal once seized Kassassin had to be reached with all the possible celerity in order to save the water supply. Critics sitting at ease in their arm chairs propounded the theoretically admirable principle that you should never begin a thing until you are in a position to carry it right through in a complete and orderly manner. Sir Garnet Wolsley more wisely decided that to carry the thing through is the great point; he saw that it had to be done rapidly or not at all; calculated that the stuff at his disposal was strong enough to stand the strain; and then quite deliberately went ahead of his transport. He has achieved a success which renders all apology for his methods superfluous. None would be more eager than himself to remind the country that whatever merit he may claim as head of the expedition, that success is largely due to the exceedingly able assistance in a most zealous manner in which he has been assisted by his staff. To Sir John Aylie, in

A BURGlar's SUGGESTIONS.—A burglar write to us complaining of the bad taste of several letters which have lately appeared in the daily papers suggesting that householders should arm themselves and the police with revolvers. He says that unauthorized persons who have been found upon their premises at night. Such a proceeding, he urges, will not only be a breach of the law, but may lead to innumerable accidents; there being no more dangerous practice than that of placing firearms in the hands of those unaccustomed to the use of such weapons. He says that, moreover, he may have to necessarily for householders to arm themselves as proposed. Burglars have no wish to destroy human life—if not interfered with. The inmates of a house entered by a burglar have no cause to fear either insult or injury if they preserve their presence of mind. Their safest course is to lie flat on the floor until the burglar or burglars have packed up such articles as they intend to remove and have taken their departure. The present outcry against burglars is, our correspondent asserts, impertinent and unjust. It arises from mistaken notions as to the right of owners of property to claim exclusive possession of it. The establishment of a "Plate Court," with powers to effect a compromise between householders and burglars on equitable principles, will do more to extinguish burglary than a whole armoury of revolvers. In dealing with the burglar, "Live and let live" should be the policy of the householder.—*Saint James's Gazette*.

OCCUPATION OF ZAGAZIG.

In fifteen minutes from the first rush were masters of the position. The rattle of the enemy's musketry died away, while our men forsook the bayonet for the firearm, and, in the confusion, the Egyptian army fought in their retreat. On the south the enemy stood a few minutes longer—perhaps a quarter of an hour; but the appearance of our Cavalry on his right flank soon hastened his movement. The British mounted troops were full of fugitives was making for Zagazig, flying out of all their entrenchments. A little later Macpherson's brigade burst upon the flying column, and the Egyptian army was routed. The Artillery, coming up at the gallop, unlimbered, and sent their shot and shell after the rebels, adding to the confusion. The Artillery had got rid of the enemy's guns before the rebels began to retreat. The previous estimate of the rebels captured is under the mark. The Egyptian losses are also greater than I first mentioned; while it is taking the other, redoubts more guns have fallen into our hands. It is moved the bulk

Egyptian tents, and are preparing to snatch a

armed with nine and fifteen centimetre Krupp guns. The number of those of the larger

Association on Wednesday, alluding to the Egyptian war, pointed out that it was to be

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PRICE 40 CENTIMES

THE SPEAKER AND THE NEWS FROM EGYPT
Addressing the colleagues on his estate, Lord Glynde on Wednesday before distributing prizes won at the village flower-show, the Speaker said he was quite sure that even the Englishman present would be glad to hear that intelligence had arrived that morning at Cairo that the Egyptian revolution had been so successful a victory that he hoped might lead to a termination—a speedy termination—of the contest. It had been reported that no less than forty guns had been taken, and that a considerable number of prisoners had also fallen into our hands. We rejoiced always at the success of our blue jackets and of the red-jackets whenever they might be fighting our battles and doing the duty to their Queen and country; but what we should enjoy most of all would be an early termination to this war by the overthrow of the usurper who had robbed the Egyptian people of their liberty.

TERMS: PARIS.—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr. 50c.; six months, 54fr.; a year, 105fr. 50c. ADVERTISING.—A single line, 1fr.; 2 lines, 1fr. 50c.; 3 lines, 2fr.; 4 lines, 2fr. 50c.; 5 lines, 3fr.; 6 lines, 3fr. 50c.; 7 lines, 4fr.; 8 lines, 4fr. 50c.; 9 lines, 5fr.; 10 lines, 5fr. 50c.; 11 lines, 6fr.; 12 lines, 6fr. 50c.; 13 lines, 7fr.; 14 lines, 7fr. 50c.; 15 lines, 8fr.; 16 lines, 8fr. 50c.; 17 lines, 9fr.; 18 lines, 9fr. 50c.; 19 lines, 10fr.; 20 lines, 10fr. 50c.; 21 lines, 11fr.; 22 lines, 11fr. 50c.; 23 lines, 12fr.; 24 lines, 12fr. 50c.; 25 lines, 13fr.; 26 lines, 13fr. 50c.; 27 lines, 14fr.; 28 lines, 14fr. 50c.; 29 lines, 15fr.; 30 lines, 15fr. 50c.; 31 lines, 16fr.; 32 lines, 16fr. 50c.; 33 lines, 17fr.; 34 lines, 17fr. 50c.; 35 lines, 18fr.; 36 lines, 18fr. 50c.; 37 lines, 19fr.; 38 lines, 19fr. 50c.; 39 lines, 20fr.; 40 lines, 20fr. 50c.; 41 lines, 21fr.; 42 lines, 21fr. 50c.; 43 lines, 22fr.; 44 lines, 22fr. 50c.; 45 lines, 23fr.; 46 lines, 23fr. 50c.; 47 lines, 24fr.; 48 lines, 24fr. 50c.; 49 lines, 25fr.; 50 lines, 25fr. 50c.; 51 lines, 26fr.; 52 lines, 26fr. 50c.; 53 lines, 27fr.; 54 lines, 27fr. 50c.; 55 lines, 28fr.; 56 lines, 28fr. 50c.; 57 lines, 29fr.; 58 lines, 29fr. 50c.; 59 lines, 30fr.; 60 lines, 30fr. 50c.; 61 lines, 31fr.; 62 lines, 31fr. 50c.; 63 lines, 32fr.; 64 lines, 32fr. 50c.; 65 lines, 33fr.; 66 lines, 33fr. 50c.; 67 lines, 34fr.; 68 lines, 34fr. 50c.; 69 lines, 35fr.; 70 lines, 35fr. 50c.; 71 lines, 36fr.; 72 lines, 36fr. 50c.; 73 lines, 37fr.; 74 lines, 37fr. 50c.; 75 lines, 38fr.; 76 lines, 38fr. 50c.; 77 lines, 39fr.; 78 lines, 39fr. 50c.; 79 lines, 40fr.; 80 lines, 40fr. 50c.; 81 lines, 41fr.; 82 lines, 41fr. 50c.; 83 lines, 42fr.; 84 lines, 42fr. 50c.; 85 lines, 43fr.; 86 lines, 43fr. 50c.; 87 lines, 44fr.; 88 lines, 44fr. 50c.; 89 lines, 45fr.; 90 lines, 45fr. 50c.; 91 lines, 46fr.; 92 lines, 46fr. 50c.; 93 lines, 47fr.; 94 lines, 47fr. 50c.; 95 lines, 48fr.; 96 lines, 48fr. 50c.; 97 lines, 49fr.; 98 lines, 49fr. 50c.; 99 lines, 50fr.; 100 lines, 50fr. 50c.

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Great Britain.
LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16-17, 1882.

REFORMS IN EGYPT.
The Saturday Review thinks that there are certain broad lines upon which any wisely planned reform must be constructed. The experiment of an imperfect kind of Parliament, already tried, was not very encouraging; and the Notables appeared to be equally powerful in crippling legitimate authority and powerless in preventing military usurpation. Egypt, like other countries, must pay her debts; but the exorbitant claims which have been already put forward for compensation for losses suffered during the late troubles will have to be treated somewhat cavalierly. The invidious and unjust exemption of foreigners from taxation should be removed; but, so far from meeting the clamour for expelling these foreigners from Government appointments, their number will probably have to be increased. There are few things more noteworthy in the late outbreak than the apparent inability of all the higher Egyptian officials to oppose the slightest resistance to the military party. Nor is the instantaneous desertion of Arabi by all his partisans an evidence of fitness for self-government in the nation. The most important alteration, however, as has been foreseen for a long time, will be the suppression, or at least the entire reconstruction, of the Egyptian army. A gendarmic corps mainly of Europeans, and officered by them, with a properly organized native police similarly controlled, is all that Egypt can require. Into minor details it would be premature to enter.

The Spectator doubts the resistance of Europe to any plan of settlement which the British Government may propose and defend with vigour. The rooted idea of European statesmen is that conquest confers rights only to be disputed when the enforcing of those rights is dangerous to any power, no power except ourselves care one straw about the population, and every power regards Turkey as a dead state, to be distributed by European decree whenever Europe can agree to pronounce one. Therefore, though France may murmur and Russia sneer and Italy grow wrathful, there is no serious danger of European resistance to any reasonable proposal. Nor will any such proposal irritate the British constituencies. They are not greedy to annex Egypt, or eager to restore from Egypt, or attached to any one medium plan, but they are not hostile to annexation, or irritated by the thought of retirement, or indisposed to any working compromise. They think the work had to be done, they think it has been well done, and they will accept any scheme for the future which Mr. Gladstone and the Ministry may deliberately support. Nevertheless, the difficulties of the Ministry must be great. They stand committed, not to cut the knot in the simplest and the most beneficial way, by a direct annexation, and to discover some plan which shall leave to Egypt a native Government, placed that Government above the danger of usurpation, and enable Great Britain to insist on good internal administration. Those are the three avowed objects, and the sincere objects, of the Ministry; and to reconcile them all—to reconcile, that is, Egyptian autonomy with Egyptian good government and both with the permanent ascendancy of Great Britain at Cairo, which we must have, or we have fought in vain and shall have to fight again every ten years—is a problem which might perplex the most acute statesman in Europe.

The Economist conceives that the resistance upon general grounds to the British proposals, whatever they are, will not be very serious, while the resistance on special grounds will be that of isolated Powers, and will be overcome by a consensus of Europe. Russia may desire to inflict a disappointment such as she suffered at San Stefano; but that is not a desire shared by herself, nor is it a desire shared by France, which is jealous of influence in Egypt and on the Canal, and the jealousy is confined to herself, and is sentimental rather than interested. Italy does not wish to break with England, does not claim Egypt, and is much more concerned about Tripoli, which is weakened to her advantage by the separation from the general body of the Turkish Empire, which must follow any assertion of permanent ascendancy in Egypt, either by Great Britain or by collective Europe. And finally, Germany, which from her immense and ready strength precisely the position of a Prince Bismarck occupies, that of an arbiter who can speak roughly, because he cannot even be suspected of personal interest. It is nothing to Germany who rules in Egypt, or how Egypt is ruled; and Prince Bismarck's inclination, it is notorious, is, that England should rule, so that she may have less excuse for acting in the final settlement of the East. There remains, of course, Turkey, but Turkey is not likely to offer serious opposition. The Sultan, who is a man of some resource, will accept accomplished facts, declare that England has only fulfilled his wishes, and support her claim in Egypt to very little theoretical and very great practical ascendancy.

The Statist says that in some quarters it seems to be thought that what we have now to do is to stand aside and allow the Powers, which declined to spend sixpence

in the work of putting down Arabi, to step in and divide among themselves whatever advantages may be extracted from his efficient performance. On the other hand, it is assumed that the only alternative course is for England arrogantly to defy Europe, and assert her right to do exactly as she pleases. Neither of these views is correct. We have acted in Egypt not only upon our own behalf, but on behalf of the general well-being. We shall have to go on with the work, only the preparatory stage of which has yet been carried out, for precisely the same reason. Suppose that we now march out of Egypt, in accordance with the high-and-dry theory of non-intervention, what is to happen? Is it not plain that the Turks will walk in, and that the latter state of Egypt will be worse than the first? Or if the Powers be supposed capable of restraining the Turks by diplomatic pressure, the reconstruction of Egypt is as far off as ever. If, therefore, to Egypt to terminate is not to suppose in a worse form than before, there must be proper arrangements, backed by efficient authority for keeping the Khedive on his feet.

THE FATE OF ARABI AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

The leaders of the rebellion are now, says the Times, in our hands. If their guilt were to be measured by the misery and ruin they have caused in Egypt, it is plain that they deserve no mercy. But Arabi and his accomplices and creatures are, it may plausibly be argued, political offenders, and must be treated as such, and not as common criminals. It is difficult to admit this plea, since Arabi's first offence, from which all the disasters of Egypt have flowed, was that of military insubordination. As far as England is concerned in their fate, she can afford to be magnanimous and to put aside all feeling of vindictiveness. One thing, however, is beyond all question indispensable. If the lives of Arabi and his immediate followers are spared, they must be put once for all out of the way of doing further harm. They must not be allowed to remain in Egypt, nor to seek a restless and mischievous exile within any of the African dominions of the Sultan. Least of all can they be permitted to retire to Constantinople, there to become the centre of internecine and impalpable intrigues. Not only must Arabi be rendered incapable of further mischief, but his punishment, whatever it is, must be such as to deter others from following his evil example. On the other hand, a broad distinction should be made between the active and responsible leaders of the revolt and their wretched dupes, the soldiers, who were compelled to fight in a cause in which they had neither faith nor heart. But England has no quarrel with the Egyptian people, whose cause she has undertaken against the oppressor. She has to show that while she possesses the power to vanquish and punish the oppressive leaders of the rebellion, she is the true friend of Egypt, and not the avenger nor the oppressor.

The Daily News says—Arabi himself seems to have been singularly ignorant of the military power of a country like England. His failure is signal. His ambition will leave but little impression on the history of Egypt. His name will soon be forgotten. At the first rude shock to their faith in themselves and their leader, they disperse, they melt. A man of the genius of Mehmet Ali might in time have made something of the human materials which Arabi Pacha got hold of. But Arabi Pacha was happily not allowed the time to accomplish such a task, even if he had any of the genius necessary to achieve it. The final disposal of the rebel chiefs will of course depend very much upon the decision of England. It can hardly be said that the authorities at Constantinople are free from suspicion of complicity in Arabi's enterprises. If Arabi was not at one time acting in thorough understanding with the Porte, it seems beyond question that he was allowed to consider himself in general favour with the Sultan, and that the Sultan could long ago have extinguished the whole enterprise if he had thought fit to do so. These are considerations which may fairly be taken into account when the fate of Arabi comes to be decided. He might not have brought misfortune upon himself, and what is of infinitely greater importance, so much calamity upon his country if the Sultan had acted from the beginning with anything like the straightforwardness of the Khedive.

The Spectator says—We trust that all, especially the officers, will be held to have forfeited claims to pay, rank, or pension, and that the Treasury will be relieved of the whole "service" summarily. It may be wise, too, to pardon the ringleaders who have done service by subsiding, with the exception of Arabi and all others primarily concerned in firing Alexandria and setting free the convicts. They should die, as a warning to their successors that, even when mutineers, they are not at liberty to destroy civilization. Arabi can have no defence for that hideous act, or for the torture of the Circassians, even though it should be discovered from his papers, seized at Tel-el-Kebir, that he had a defence for mutiny—namely, an order from the Calife. That is quite possible, and if such a document exists we trust it will be published. It is right that the British people should understand the policy of their "ancient ally," who seized Sir Garnet Wolseley's mules.

THE MILITARY FEVER.—The military fever is notoriously contagious, and the glowing accounts of the conduct of our men at Tel-el-Kebir seem to have already fired some of the idle of East London. On the night of the battle fifty boys collected in Cable-street to fight a number of opposition boys, both parties being armed with sticks, pokers, and other such weapons. The leader of the attacking party urged his followers by shouting "Come on, boys, we have no time to lose," and having cleared Cable-street he gave orders for the squadron to advance. "Now for the Bank," a direction less formidable than it sounds, as it meant, not the Bank of England, but the bank of the establishment in Lombury, but the bankment near the boys' homes. By this time the courage of the boys was thoroughly aroused, and they were in no mood to give quarter. They attacked every body they came across, and one small boy failed to enter into the spirit of the thing was knocked down and severely wounded. Hence it was that the ringleaders appeared in the Thames police-court yesterday, but the magistrate contented himself with binding the boys over to keep the peace for a month. If they now learn the lesson of obedience and discipline, they will no doubt make capital soldiers in their time. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

EGYPT.
THE RIDE TO CAIRO.

SUBMISSION OF THE REBELS.

The following account of the occupation of Cairo by the British cavalry was telegraphed by the Central News correspondent, who accompanied General Lowe:—
From Tel-el-Kebir I followed Gen. Lowe's cavalry to Cairo, which he was ordered to make in two marches. His force comprised the 4th and 7th Dragoon Guards, three regiments Bengal Cavalry, and some mounted infantry and horse artillery. They started on Wednesday afternoon along the south bank of the Sweetwater Canal, near Hahash. They came to a little bridge over a creek that gave the artillery some trouble, the parapet having to be thrown down and the guns dragged over by hand. At Belbeis the mounted infantry had a slight skirmish with the enemy, killing two of them. Our men were unhurt. We found Arabi had just passed through the city, General Lowe thus missing him by a quarter of an hour. At Saigi, which was reached at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, we rested for an hour, then deployed to left to approach by the desert. The force was halted two miles from the city. The inhabitants, who, evidently expected us, came out to meet us with white flags. A small force of about a hundred lancers and Dragoon Guards, led by Colonel Stewart, went forward to meet the Egyptian troops, who were in line from the barracks to earthworks. Colonel Stewart presented the Khedive's letter to Ali Riza Pasha, and asked, on Gen. Lowe's behalf, for possession of the barracks and the arsenal. The Egyptian troops, which we found crammed with soldiers. The keys of the town were delivered up by Ibrahim Bey, Prefect of Police, who informed us that midshipman De Chair was well and still at Abdin Palace, and that Arabi and Pacha Pasha had professed to surrender. They were brought into General Lowe's presence, and surrendered their swords to him. Both appeared nervous, especially Toulba. Captain Lawrence and Captain Watson took possession of the Citadel, which was occupied by the Egyptian troops. The Egyptian troops left Cairo this morning for Tel-el-Kebir to get my message off, facilities at Cairo being small. I partly rode, partly walked. I was fired at four times, but the shots missed. I met many Bedouins and fugitives, and passed hundreds of dead and dying.

The Standard has received the following despatches from its correspondents in Egypt:—

ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 15, 5.30 P.M.
General Macpherson, with the Indian Cavalry, made a splendid march from Tel-el-Kebir, via Belbeis and along the embankment of the Canal, to Cairo, fifty miles, in thirty hours. Upon his arrival General Macpherson went to Arabi's house, and surrounded it with cavalry. In the argument, Arabi, accompanied by his second in command, came out and surrendered himself, saying, "I am Arabi Pacha, and this is Toulba Pacha." The Citadel, barracks, police stations, and all other public buildings are in our possession. Mahmoud Pacha, a white Arab, and received us with a Colonel Suleiman Bey, who was implicated in the burning of Alexandria, have escaped, but the Khedive has telegraphed orders to the provincial Governors holding them responsible for their arrest as soon as their presence is known. Arabi Pacha has written to the Khedive, asking his pardon, and admitting that he has committed a great crime. Yacoub Pacha, the rebel Under Secretary of War, has been ordered to proceed from Cairo to Kafr Dowar. The proposals for the surrender of the troops brought in yesterday from Kafr Dowar only mentioned the forces under Ali Pacha Rubi, in command of that place and at Mareotis. Nothing was said about the troops at Aboukir, and accordingly the Mounted Infantry were sent out this morning by the General in order to ascertain the attitude of the rebels. There was no sign of vedettes on the sandhills, or of infantry in the shelter trenches whence yesterday morning they received us with such a sharp fire. Advancing towards Mendara, the villagers came out to meet us, and we were met by many protestations of devotion and loyalty. Lieutenant Smith-Dorrien rode out to the martello tower, which the Gondor shelled on Sunday, and then came upon the first detachment of Egyptian troops, who received him with a shout, and he was returned to the only sign of hostility was shown by some Bedouins, who kept hovering near with guns ready to fire, but their Sheikh evidently thought prudence the better part of valour, and although one of them let off his gun by accident, he did not return the fire. Clearly the Aboukir force has no intention of continuing an isolated struggle.

Captain Slade, A.D.C. to Sir Evelyn Wood, went out at five o'clock this morning, by order of the General, to insist upon the immediate surrender of the forts, and the repair of the line. Upon entering the line of redoubts nearest to our position he was received with great distinction, a guard of honour turning out to present arms, and the soldiers standing at attention on the parapets. We were brought out from a tent for him to partake of coffee and cigarettes. From the disappointment evinced when he said he must ride back to the General it was evident that he had been mistaken for Sir Evelyn Wood. Captain Slade was apparently most perfect order in the enemy's lines. Two splendid batteries of Horse Artillery, with their limbers, were being drawn up in order behind the earthworks. The camp was pitched with great exactness and regularity. The soldiers were apparently most perfect order in the enemy's lines. 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PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

LONDON:—Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of "Gulligan's Messenger," 168, Strand also by G. STREET, 30, Cornhill; BATES, HENDON and Co., 4, Old Jewry; SMITH and SON, 180, Strand; E. C. COWIE and Co., St. Ann's-lane General Post-office; F. L. MAY and Co., 166 Piccadilly; DELIZY, DAVIES and Co., t, Finch-lane.

NICE:—15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17-18, 1882

DR. PUSEY

be, and that his place was in another Church. But time wore on, and Dr. Pusey remained in the Church, and showed no more signs than before of any thought or intention of leaving it. At last he wrote to the friends of his homiophony of another kind, less slanderous, less unscrupulous in its method of attack, but not less intense. To the younger generation of Oxford men he was an object of dislike as the opponent of all reform. Whatever had to be done, and however clearly beneficial it might be, Dr. Pusey was in the way, and did his utmost to prevent it from being done. He was a troublesome antagonist, for he took an infinity of trouble to select a man of details. At the point where he was to be met he was always ready to give battle upon any point. He would surrender no outward of his position, though undeniable in itself, and however

camp will be broken up, and the Royal Artillery and Engineers return to their respective commands. The company has been in the front line for months have given the greatest satisfaction to the officers in charge. During the past week the 15-inch rifle has been chiefly confined to the 18-inch rifle muzzle-loading howitzers. The shells are fired with a 15-inch shell and with the new direction fuse. This new fuse has proved itself of the greatest value in firing into batteries and magazines, and is most effectively. The shells burst in the air and almost always cause the most great destruction to the earthworks thrown up by the Royal Engineers. The practice with the 6-inch Armstrong breech-loading gun is considered highly satisfactory. It is the same principle as the 13-ton gun, which, although much lighter, is more powerful than the 80-ton gun. During the past week or two the weather has been very unsettled; the rain has been falling for several days, and the troops will be glad to get under a good roof again.

EGYPT

THE OCCUPATION OF KAFR-DOWAR.

appeared; their muskets were piled; their men and officers were there in charge, but their men were not armed. I was not surprised to find that it is as well to have thus got rid of a white elephant, but the moral effect is not as good as if they had been first disarmed and then marched through Alexandria. It also leaves a very bad impression on the soldiers, and a bad way to our soldiers and blue-jackets, and it was amusing to note the good-humoured disgust with which they spoke of their enemy, "just like a parcel of women, and not like the blessed company of men," and leaving us to clear the way for ourself, and we met numbers of natives who tried to conceal their uneasiness at our appearance, peaceful as it was, by assuming a pleased expression and waving a white rag. Through the narrow streets, and in the face of the most perfect safety. At one place, fully a mile from any of our comrades, we found four redcoats endeavouring to establish a molestation with a very old black woman, who had been taken from the Nile, and was now sitting and overlooking soldiers.

The Duke of Connaught has just driven past one of these conveyances.

The same correspondent, telegraphing on Saturday, says:—

SATURDAY.

Since Sir Garnet Wolsley's arrival yesterday our hold on the capital has been established thoroughly complete. Admiring crowds still follow the British troops about. This morning there is a perceptible increase in the number of shops open. The streets are perfectly safe, and no one was yesterday day, owing to the majority of the levies having left for their villages. Still numbers of weary fugitives from Tel-el-Kebir continue to arrive, also disbanded troops from other parts of the country. Indeed, the army is a complete break-up, the Egyptian Army. Mahmoud Sahmy Pacha arrived at his house yesterday evening, and was promptly arrested. Conversing with some of Arabi's officers, we tell me that beyond the arrival of the British the army alone prevented further fighting. The city would probably

the common property of Church and history. Yet it was not till the late autumn of 1870 that Dr. Pusey took a part in it. His first "Tract" was the eightieth, on the benefit to be derived from fasting, and he subsequently wrote two others on the same subject. He also, in connection with the same High Church movement, undertook the work of jointly editing the "Library of the Fathers" and the "Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology." When asked to leave his teaching duties, Dr. Pusey presented him with a complete edition of the "Fathers," and great was his pleasure at receiving that valuable and commemorative gift. But Dr. Newman knew that Pusey, at least, did not intend to leave the Church of England. "Apologia" he states that Pusey never had any tendency to sever himself from the Church of England and the Church of Rome. It is remarkable that had Newman and Pusey suffered ecclesiastical censure for the opinions expressed by them with regard to the new

When the West Kent Foxhounds were ordered out on the occasion of Mr. George Wood, at West Court, Southdown, an accident took place. T. Dawson, the huntsman, was leading the hounds, when his horse suddenly disappeared from under him, the rider falling into a draw-well 25ft. deep. The dog fortunately saved the man, by pulling him out of the boughs of a tree. Two foxhounds and a fox-terrier went with the horse below, and it was instantly anticipated that the animals would be killed. The hounds were lowered by means of labourers, and a man was lowered into the well by means of ropes. He soon attached lifting gear to the unfortunate horse, and then was hauled to the surface by mere physical strength on the part of the labourers, who were very strong men. The man was very stout, and his animal materially assisting in his own extraction by pawing at the sides with his feet as he was being lifted. On reaching the surface it was found that the hound had sustained no injury, but the mounted fox-terrier was uninjured, but the fox-terrier's hind leg broken leg, and had to be destroyed.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

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Branch Offices:—LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

A CHINESE JUMBO.—There was considerable excitement in Hongkew, says the *Chinese Empire*, when it became known that a Chinese jumbo had been made to put to sea. The jumbo, which was made to look like a local "Jumbo" on board a barge, was taken to Soochow. The elephant wanted to hug the boat so much that the crew were obliged to pull it away. The jumbo was so excited that it would not budge. "Jumbo" was exceedingly alarmed and rent the air with piercing screams, to the edification of some hundred spectators who were gathered on the bank. As a resource the keeper, an Annamese, took the jumbo by the tail and pulled it back to the shore. The crew of the *Electra* were asked. The sails were reefed a strap round "Jumbo," and with the aid of the anchor he was used in catting and pulling him back to the shore. The crew then anchored him into the boat which was used to receive him. This was easily accomplished, and "Jumbo," once in the boat, was quiet and the ropes which bound his feet were cut. The jumbo was then taken to the shore so that he could stand on his feet. The boat then left for Soochow.

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NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20—21, 1882.

ENGLAND, TURKEY, AND EGYPT.

It is now felt at Constantinople that the last chance for the Sultan of asserting his authority in Egypt has passed away. Lord Dufferin has pointed out that there is no reason now for sending thither troops of any sort, since the Egyptian army is already more than enough. As Abdul Hamid never intended that his troops should fight, he naturally does not feel the full force of the argument. But, as he cannot adduce his reasons, he cannot well demur to it. He dare not plead that his object in wishing to despatch an Expedition to Port Said was, if possible, to encourage Arabi, and if that proved impossible, then to represent the English Commander as his deputy and agent. We often hear of the superior sagacity of the diplomatists trained at the Sublime Porte, just as we used to hear of the superior diplomatic ability that was educated at the Sacred College, and was at the disposal of the Popes. But, in each case, all this cleverness has invariably ended in failure, in loss of territory, in declension of authority, in eclipse of power. It may be that the weak never can be effectually wise when they are confronted by the strong; but, as far as dispassionate judges can see, the only exhibition the Statesmen of Stamboul have made of their political sagacity is a sorry one. They have trusted to cunning when straightforwardness alone could possibly answer, and have relied upon dilatoriness when promptitude alone was to be found salvation. One would have thought that Abdul Hamid of all men would not have allowed a moment to elapse, when he was invited by Europe to restore order in Egypt, in sending his flag and his regiments to Alexandria. Why did he hesitate? Visions of the dangers that he would expose the Caliphate floated before his eyes; but he must miserably ill informed if he regarded these as anything better than phantoms. There never was fanaticism which the sword could not silence if it were only sharp enough and well enough wielded, as the crowds that shout round the triumphant chariot wheels of Sir Garnet Wolseley at Cairo abundantly testify. The religion of Mahomet was propagated by the sword; and the sword can still temper its ardour. It is probable that the politicians of Stamboul are not acquainted with the stately pages of Gibbon, or they might know that, in his opinion, had not Charles Martel defeated his co-religionists at Tours, "the Koran would never be at Oxford." For a Turkish Sovereign, of all Monarchs in the world, to distrust the efficacy of the sword, is indeed a violation of the traditions of his dynasty. But, somehow, this very ordinary wisdom deserted the Statesmen of the Golden Horn at the critical moment. The precious hours were allowed to slip by; and while midnight Conferences, to which the dawn brought no decision, were being held, English regiments were annihilating three thousand miles of sea, and substituting their real authority for the nominal sovereignty of the Sultan. It is amazing to expect that this Sovereign of Turkey, having manifested such striking incapacity to deal with insurrection and illegality in Egypt, can henceforward be looked up to as one from whom Egypt is to receive assistance or favours? Is it not more consonant with justice that he should pay the penalty of his incapacity? A singular concurrence of events, the unwillingness of England to interfere in conjunction with France, the objections of France to England interfering without her—these, and similar jealousies brought about a position so embarrassing that, *fait de mieux*, Europe turned to Turkey and asked the Sultan to undertake the business of crushing Arabi. Nobody had believed that Turkey would ever have another chance, but here it was. It was thrown away; and it is almost incredible that it should recur. Like the European Powers, Turkey preferred to leave the risk, the onus, the expense, to England; and, like the European Powers, Turkey will have to be satisfied to see England re-engage the country she has rescued. This is felt so universally, that the more influential and politic organs of the Continent not only acknowledge but insist upon it. The fact, says our Constantinople Correspondent, is beginning to dawn even upon the educated Turk. The country that has begun the work, and begun it so successfully, must carry it on. As we explained two days ago, there is nothing as yet to submit either to Europe or to Turkey. We are not at the end of our task; we are only in the middle of it. The road has been prepared, but that is all. The insurrection of Arabi and its dispersal have made a *tabula rasa* of everything that existed in Egypt. Everything has to be built up afresh. When the building is complete, then the world can contemplate it, and say how they like it. We have cleared the ground, and we shall have to be the architects; when the edifice is complete it will be thrown open to the whole world, and everybody may live in it that chooses. But a Turkish surveyor is out of the question. There is no need to change anything in the titles of the Pashas; and Egypt will still furnish him with a sonorous designation and possibly a tribute. England will not annex Egypt, but it will never be restored to Turkey. It must be kept for the honest and peaceful industry of the Egyptians themselves, and for the legitimate enterprise of all civilised nations.—*Standard*.

ENGLAND AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

Recent events in Egypt have brought into disagreeable prominence the fact that England does not possess a share in the management and control of the Suez Canal at all proportioned to the magnitude of her direct and indirect interests in its navigation or of her contributions to its revenues. The British Government is by far the largest shareholder in the undertaking, and a large amount of stock is held by British subjects. Four-fifths of the total tonnage passing through the Canal is British, and a very large proportion of the

profits of our shipping is derived from commerce following that route. The disparity between our military interests in the Canal and those of all other nations put together is even greater than between our shipping and theirs. They have isolated colonies, calling in ordinary times for nothing beyond formal protection and efficient police; we have a vast Empire to govern and defend. When we turn from these great and preponderant interests, financial, commercial, and military, in the freedom and good management of the Suez Canal to the actual influence we wield in the councils of the company the contrast is almost ludicrous. The nation to which the prosperity of the undertaking is mainly due and to which its well being its maintenance is vital is represented on ordinary occasions by a single individual, and on great occasions can muster as many as three votes at the board; while M. de Lesseps can count some twenty-one members acknowledging his paramount authority. Hitherto this anomalous arrangement has worked fairly well, as anomalies often do until a strain is put upon them. But the Egyptian war has brought into strong relief the possibilities of annoyance and even of serious mischief latent in the existing distribution of controlling power. M. de Lesseps has assumed the attitude of an independent sovereign, and has addressed the Government of England and its responsible officers in terms which few independent sovereigns would venture to use. So far did he push his opposition to operations carried out under the direct authority of the Khedive and with the sanction of the French Government itself, that consequences which might have proved serious were averted only by the firmness and resource of the British Admiral. It is obvious to reasonable persons everywhere that a great nation can scarcely permit its policy to be hampered and its most delicate combinations interfered with by the chairman of a company in which it holds four millions of stock, and of whose business it contributes eighty per cent. In an age when the control of nations over arms of the sea passing through or commanded by their territory is being everywhere abolished, it is impossible that we can allow the directors of a company to arrogate to themselves powers as extensive as were ever claimed by Turkey over the Bosphorus or by Denmark over the Sound. The neutralization of the Canal, in its reasonable sense, is understood to mean that it shall be regarded as an arm of the sea. But it is impossible in this sense so long as M. de Lesseps can address an English Admiral as he did Admiral Hoskins. In no known arm of the sea could anything happen analogous to the incident issued by M. de Lesseps against the landing of troops under the express sanction of the ruler of the country for the purpose of putting down a rebellion against his authority. The Canal was planned five-and-twenty years ago, and was completed thirteen years ago, when the plans were already becoming somewhat antiquated. Since that time shipbuilding has made great strides, all in the direction of increased size and speed. The Canal is practically outgrown, and it is now a question of its enlargement or of the construction of a new one, to admit the larger ships of the present day. To some the idea of cutting a new canal may appear visionary, but we have ample evidence that it commends itself to minds by no means disposed to visionary schemes. Indeed, a moment's reflection will suffice to convince those least familiar with engineering problems that to construct a canal double the size of the present one would be a less remarkable feat to-day than was the cutting of the existing channel a quarter of a century ago. It is to the credit of M. de Lesseps's mental vigour and elasticity that he perfectly understands that there is room for a new and larger canal, though he may not entertain the notion of making it. As it would not be carried out under the auspices of a magnificent potentate like Ismail Pasha, the chances are that the new one would cost less than the old. However, we are now discussing what is merely one of the engineering possibilities of the future. There is a new canal begun to-morrow, English interests could not be left in abeyance pending its completion. The practical question now is how to secure ourselves in case of complications which, anxious as we are to avert them, may possibly arise, against being thwarted by the autocratic chairman of the Canal Company. Whatever may be the immediate development of events in Egypt that subject ought to engage, and, we believe, will seriously engage, the attention of her Majesty's Government.—*Times*.

THE CHINESE CHEAP LABOUR.

"Better twenty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay" is a sentiment which certain natives of the Celestial Empire, now settled in London and the larger English towns, are said to be inclined to interpret in the purely commercial sense. They are themselves prosperous as merchants, they are anxious to bring over others of their countrymen as artisans and labourers. To this end, it was reported some time ago, they had held a conference in the City, with representatives from the great English cities, from San Francisco, and from Victoria, prolonging their deliberations over three days, and eventually deciding to take measures in aid of Chinese immigration. It is now vaguely stated that three thousand Chinamen are on their way to this country, and that these are but the advance-guard of a large army of Chinese settlers. The Democratic Federation, which few persons hitherto have been able to take seriously, has been so alarmed at the prospect that, after holding two meetings on the subject and arranging for their earliest convenience, it is not improbable that it has resolved "to call upon her Majesty's Government to prevent the project" of Chinese immigration "being carried out." Few more singular meetings have recently taken place in the metropolis than that which was held on Wednesday night at the Westminster Palace Chambers, where a number of gentlemen who have at one time or another earned money in almost all parts of the world agreed in declaring, in language much more vigorous than polite, that our ports ought to be closed against the importation of foreign labour. The recent meeting of Chinese merchants in the City, even if it ever took place—a matter on which there is considerable doubt—seems to have created much unnecessary alarm. It may be, as one of the speakers said on Wednesday night,

that "the Chinamen are waking up and mean mischief," but it must appear to any one who has given attention to the subject that there are remarkably few circumstances in their favour. The reasons for bringing Chinamen to London are no stronger now than they have been at any time during the last fifteen or twenty years. In 1874, when wages were universally high, and the coal-miner especially was supposed to have discarded small-beer for champagne, there was much more reason to fear an extensive Chinese immigration than there is now; but although the subject was widely discussed, and much popular alarm was created, the Chinese did not come. The fact is, that although Chinese labour is cheap in comparison to that with which it has hitherto come into competition, it is not by any means so cheap out of China that it could greatly undersell the same classes of labour in England. We have already a small population of Chinese in London, independent of the merchants who have established businesses in the City. There is a considerable number of Chinamen among the motley denizens of Raffles Highway. They are engaged on English ships as stewards, firemen, and cooks; and so far are they from underselling other men engaged in the same capacity that the majority of them decline to go to sea under £7 a month. As yet there has been no instance of Chinamen competing for low wages. If they have been taken to India they have received more than double what is usually paid to the Hindoo labourer. In America they have received wages equal to those of the average English workman. In Australia they have taken to occupations in which they have had the opportunity of competing with high rates of pay. In addition they have been allowed to live pretty much as they liked, without inconvenient interference from sanitary authorities. If circumstances had been less favourable to the acquisition of money, it is probable that we should have heard little or nothing of the Chinese movement. The Chinaman who emigrates leaves a family at home. He has to reimburse the emigration companies for the expenses of his transit; and he has to save up against his return. In a country where wages are low and men are not allowed to pig together in bars the temptations to undersell native labour are very high. The Chinese have the fear of the wholesale importation of Chinese.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

CHINESE LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

A meeting called by the Democratic Federation to discuss the question of the proposed introduction of Chinese labour into England was held on Wednesday evening at Palace Chambers, Bridge-street, Westminster. There were present, Sir John Lubbock, M.P., M. Hyndman, who presided, in opening the proceedings, said it was extremely necessary that this wide question as to the importation of Chinese workmen into England should be thoroughly discussed. The Chinese were ready to undertake any kind of industrial warfare by sheer force of numbers. Were the Chinese to be brought over here they would soon out-number any labouring men of all kinds, tradesmen, etc., but would undoubtedly push their way to the top. The Chinese were clever, energetic, and they could save on wages which Englishmen could hardly accept without starving. It was imperative that this immigration should be stopped in time, together with the Chinese, the Chinese were being cut-throat capitalists in order to grind their workmen and fellow-countrymen down to the lowest extremity. The chief resolution was to the effect that the abstract right of men to travel and reside in whatever country they pleased had its limits, and that one of these limits was reached when vast numbers of people like the Chinese were imported under contracts which made them veritable slaves, when they lived together under the most unsanitary conditions, and when the result of their competition, while it enriched a few capitalists, was to render the means of subsistence among the masses of the people more and more scanty, precarious, and insecure. The meeting called upon her Majesty's Government to take steps to prevent the importation of Chinese labour, to frame such measures as might be necessary to prevent the project being carried out, and would appoint a deputation to wait upon the Prime Minister in reference to the subject. The return to town, Dr. Drysdale supported the motion. Mr. J. Edgumbe, the Secretary of the Fair Trade League, said that there was a remarkable absence of facts with regard to this apprehended immigration, but taking for granted that such an immigration was pending, they could not assume that if the Chinese came into the country they would necessarily live an unsanitary life. He apprehended that they would be subject to the same laws as every person in the country was with regard to sanitary matters. A long discussion followed. It turned chiefly as to the natural characteristics of the Chinese, who by some of the speakers were highly eulogised, and by others denounced as being almost invariably liars, thieves, and gamblers. Ultimately the resolution, with some slight alterations, was carried by a large majority, and the meeting was adjourned for a week.

PROBABLE CHANGES IN THE STRAND DISTRICT.

The new Law Courts being nearly completed, the *City Press* understands that it is the intention of the Honourable Society of Clements' Inn to pull down and rebuild the whole of the houses on the western side of the buildings. It is now understood that the Metropolitan Board of Works contemplate opening up two or three new streets, and constructing various avenues leading into what will in future be known as the New Palace of Justice. It is intended to form a new street between the entrance to Clements' Inn and the Law Courts, running parallel to the old Strand, and a long discussion followed. It turned chiefly as to the natural characteristics of the Chinese, who by some of the speakers were highly eulogised, and by others denounced as being almost invariably liars, thieves, and gamblers. Ultimately the resolution, with some slight alterations, was carried by a large majority, and the meeting was adjourned for a week.

THE ARMY IN EGYPT.

THE RIOTS AT DAMAMHOOR.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Alexandria sends the following telegram:—ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY, 10.20 A.M. News of a serious import has been received from Damamhoor. When Ibrahim Pasha Tewfik, the same official who interfered so conspicuously in the behalf of the Egyptian correspondents at Kaf Zayat, arrived yesterday at Damamhoor, to resume possession of the Government of the province of Bohera, from which he was ejected by Arabi, he found the stations in possession of a tumultuous mob of disbanded soldiers. After a short attempt to disperse the rioters, Ibrahim Pasha sent for the Prefect of Police, but the crowd, growing every moment more and more violent, made a rush, and attacked the Pasha, and his friends with sticks and bludgeons, wounding Ibrahim himself and others seriously, and killing three native Christians. The riots continued afterwards in the town, and it is reported that other Copts fell victim to the mob. General Wood at once despatched three companies of the 53rd Regiment, under Colonel Vandeleur, to occupy Damamhoor.

A squadron of Bengal Cavalry will arrive here to-day to escort the Khedive on his return to Cairo to-morrow. The surrender of six thousand men yesterday brings up the number of stands of arms delivered up at Kaf Dowar to thirty thousand, and the force opposed to General Wood is thus shown to have exceeded the largest estimate made of its strength, both in number and quality; and in justice a considerable share in the success of the campaign should be given to Gen. Wood and the troops here, who, thus, although comparatively a mere handful of men, neutralized a large portion of the rebel army. Riaz Pasha, Minister of the Interior, with some other officials, goes to Cairo to-morrow morning. The Moudirs, or Provincial Governors, have been appointed, and have left for their posts. Abdelhal Pasha, in concert with the Egyptian troops, has offered to surrender to Yacoub Pasha, the rebel Under Secretary of War under Arabi, and to treat with him; but the Khedive refuses to accept anything short of unconditional surrender. It is uncertain whether Wood's brigade or some other section of the expeditionary force will be sent to Damietta to disarm Abdelhal's troops there. M. Rangabe, the Greek Consul General, quitted Egypt yesterday by the Messagerie steamer. His departure is much regretted by the Greek colony. He has been appointed Minister at Madrid. The passenger trains between Alexandria and Cairo began running this morning. It is considered unsafe at present for Europeans to go into the interior of the country, owing to the Bedouins still retaining their hostile attitude towards these marauders are now armed with Remington rifles. Under Arabi's military régime, life and property were unsafe throughout the interior, and the strong arm will be necessary to restore respect for the law, and to put down the lawless Bedouins. Alexandria is now very full, and everything points to the fact that, thanks to British intervention, a new era of prosperity is dawning upon Egypt.

The Egyptian Censorship by the British military authorities ceased yesterday. Lady Stanford leaves for Cairo by special train to-day.

At four o'clock this morning the *Minotaur*, Admiral Sutherland, the *Greyhound*, the *Albatross*, and the *Marines* from the *Inconstant* and *Inevitable*, dropped anchor off the Aboukir Forts. As soon as the day dawned, Admiral Dowell, with his Flag Captain and Staff, landed in his steam pinnace just under the guns of the forts, and proceeded to the village of Aboukir, where an Egyptian officer was waiting to receive him. This officer surrendered his sword, and formally handed over the forts, saying that he performed this duty not without satisfaction. He himself was only a subordinate officer, and had acted throughout only under the orders of his superior. The Marines were quickly landed from the various ships of war, and by seven o'clock the whole line of forts from Mandara to Rosetta were in our hands. They were entirely evacuated by the enemy yesterday and during the night, I rode across the country from Ramleh to the sea, and everywhere met the peasants returning to their labours in the fields. They greeted me with a cheerful welcome. On nearing the forts I met a few straggling soldiers on their way to Kaf Dowar to surrender their arms. These forthwith volunteered the information that there was a large quantity of Government stores, provisions, and ammunition, and two hundred barrels of powder in a neighbouring village, which had been a camp of five thousand men. I visited three of the principal forts, which I found already occupied by the Marines, under Major French, who commands the whole detachment of about four hundred men. These facts appear hardly to justify the formidable reputation which they have obtained. They are doubtless strongly built and powerfully armed, especially Fort Tewfik, and in the magazines is an unlimited supply of ammunition, cannon shell, and Palliser shells, but many weak points are noticeable. For instance, in Fort Tewfik the traverses are so unskillfully constructed that the ten-inch battery is open to an enfilading fire from ships lying off the shore. The guns are curiously distributed, that there seems nothing to prevent the fort being stormed without the possibility of bringing a gun to bear upon the force attacking from the proper direction. Everywhere, however, were signs that the enemy had made complete preparations for receiving an expected attack. As the health of the troops is suffering from the accumulated filth in the Kaf Dowar, which district is moreover always damp and fever-breeding at this season, owing to the rise of the Nile, General Wood's Brigade is returning this evening to its former position at Ramleh. The task of receiving the surrender of the rebel forces, and of collecting and despatching to Alexandria the enormous masses of war material captured, has been extremely heavy, but it has now been brought to a conclusion. The 35th Regiment will remain permanently at Damamhoor. The Khedive's departure for Cairo has been postponed until Monday, when the whole brigade will accompany him as his escort to the capital, and will take part in a grand review of the expeditionary forces.

The rebel regiments at Damietta will surrender to the First Division at Tanis.

The attack upon the train yesterday at Damamhoor is regarded as an act of private hostility to Ibrahim Pasha Tewfik, the Governor of Bohera, who was a passenger. The Bedouins promised Ibrahim Pasha when Governor previous to the outbreak, to support the Khedive, demanding, however, two thousand pounds sterling for so doing. This was paid to them, notwithstanding which they joined the ranks of the rebels. It is supposed that the attack was organized to prevent his calling to account the chiefs who were then false to their words. It is not true, as reported last night, that three Copts were killed, as although several were hurt, no lives were lost. The ringleaders of the riots have been arrested, and all is now quiet. The Khedive this afternoon drove out, escorted by the Bengal Lancers. He met with a good reception.

ception.—As the Bengal Cavalry passed through the town upon their arrival, their appearance created a profound impression among all classes, the fact that England had Mahometan soldiers fighting in her ranks having never before been appreciated by them. Another native has been condemned to be hanged for having taken part in the massacres at Tanhat. The *Monitor* Egyptian to-day publishes the decree dissolving the Egyptian army, and another decree appoints Osman Khalil Pasha Prefect of Police at Cairo. An official notice is issued removing all restrictions upon travelling to Cairo or along other lines of railway.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—

The defeated rebel leader asserts that all his acts were done at the instigation and with the approval of the Khedive and the Sultan, who deserted him at the time of trouble. He declares, moreover, that he was unable to restrain the army from fighting; for himself he wished to give in a week ago, but he was powerless, and would have acted in danger of his life had he offered to surrender. The Egyptian troops imagined they were strong enough to fight England, and they could not be convinced of their error till after the disastrous defeats that had lately been inflicted upon them. Under certain circumstances the fighting might have been continued for some time longer, but the promptitude with which the cavalry followed up the victory at Tel-el-Kebir, appearing at Cairo within a short time after the tidings of the battle had come to hand, produced consternation. This was intensified by a severe storm which General Drury-Lowe's force appeared on the scene. His small brigade was extended over a long line, and looked far greater than it really was; and when Colonel Steward advanced, bearing the marchionette, the whole of the British army followed him. They considered everything was over, and gladly took advantage of this opportunity to show the white flag on their side also. They followed a "plover," and the words was an end. As a matter of fact, we had fewer hundreds than the enemy had sent. General Drury-Lowe had with him only the 4th Dragon Guards, the Mounted Infantry, and two regiments of Indian Cavalry. We had no infantry and no guns, but pressing and daring won the day, and thus by four o'clock on the 14th the victory was completed, and Cairo was taken without shedding a drop of blood.

Arabi, it would seem, had intended to rally his men after the crushing defeat at Tel-el-Kebir, and his plans were cleverly discovered by Major Watson, of the Intelligence Department, who tapped the wires. By this means he intercepted an order of Arabi's for his forces to concentrate at Mansourah. Any such movement, however, was unused by his rapid seizure of Cairo. Altogether that was a remarkable performance. Considering the fatigued state of the men, their long want of food, the intense heat to which they had been subjected, and the many other hardships of the campaign, it must be regarded as a splendid achievement. Midshipman de Chair admits that he received good treatment at the hands of his captors. He was allowed liberty on parole, and the officer who had him in charge spoke English. During his detention there were others incarcerated in the Citadel, including some twenty political offenders, who, like the rest, were kept in chains. When the troops surrendered they were all released. One of the prisoners was an Italian officer, said to have been badly treated by Arabi. He is ill, and has a haggard, worn appearance.

THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

Mr. Childers was in consultation with the Staff of the Army at the War Office on Wednesday relative to the return of troops from Egypt, and subject to circumstances, certain arrangements were made. The Admiralty officials were also maturing their plans, and last night the Surveyor of Transports, Captain (now Major) P.N., left for Portsmouth in order to expedite the preparations of the ships which are to perform the remaining service. Orders have been sent to Malta to detain there the two regiments sent out as reinforcements in Her Majesty's ship *Scrapis*, but the troops which are to be landed and sent to Egypt, while the *Scrapis* will go on empty to Suaz, and take two of the Native Infantry battalions back to India. It is proposed to embark all the Indian troops at Suaz, and all those returning to England at Alexandria. The few who remain at Suaz will probably leave in a few days by rail for one or other of the ports. 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ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

Very strong pressure, says the *Spectator*, is being placed upon the Government to avoid any reference to Europe in the forthcoming settlement in Egypt, and to act as conqueror; but we are convinced that pressure will be disregarded. In the first place, the endless mess of treaties and documents as binding as treaties cannot be swept out of the way by any fiat less irresistible than that of Europe; and if they are not swept away, a reinvigorating Government of Egypt will be impossible. The Europeans could not even be taxed, or the country relieved of the host of bloodsuckers who, under various agreements, have been allowed to draw in salaries nearly 20 per cent. of the revenue disposable for civil purposes. In the second place, France can yield to an award of Europe without that irritation which, if we act alone, she is certain to feel, and which already threatens the *entente cordiale* to an extent greatly to be regretted. France gave up Egypt when she refused to fight Arabi, and she will push her "claims" all the more angrily because she has neither moral nor political *locus standi*. In the third place, the assent of the Sultan is required, and is never given to any plan proposed by anybody except under the compulsion either of Europe or of force. It is not likely to be soothed by all that has taken place. Do the Tories, who were so eager for an award of Europe against Russia, and now protest so passionately against an award of Europe in favour of Great Britain, really desire to bombard Constantinople, rather than to let Europe in conference? In a brutal English, that is not possible; it is the alternative before them. And in the fourth place, this Egyptian incident, large as it looms in our eyes to-day, is but a scene in that far vaster drama, the dissolution of the Turkish Empire. It is wise, it is commonly politic, in view of the certainty of that terrible scramble, to defy or to ignore the European Tribunal which can alone prevent the distribution from resulting in endless wars? If England at this moment defies or ignores that Tribunal—as, we admit, she can do, for no coalition against her is even possible—what Tribunal will she have, and no other power will do so, not even Russia, which could get all she wanted by an agreement between three men. If, on the other hand, England, in full possession of Egypt, armoured in that right of conquest which all Continental statesmen respect, and safe from dictation in her own islands, voluntarily submits to the Tribunal, its authority will be placed, morally, at all events, beyond all future assault. The Government will do right to submit its plan, when framed, to Europe; and unless we are greatly mistaken, the notification to the Sultan signifies that this is their resolve.

The *Saturday Review* expresses a strong hope that "the rapid and dazzling success which we have obtained in Egypt will not in reality dazzle either the General in command or the authorities at home." The despatches relating to the Kassassin affair show that certain risks have been run in the obtaining of this great success, and it is very desirable that none should be run in keeping it. Already we hear of transports ordered to bring home the English soldiers, of the immediate return of the Indian troops, and so forth. It may be hoped that better counsels will prevail. It takes more men to hold a country than to conquer it, and for some time at least Egypt must be held. It is particularly important that posts strong enough to overawe any casual gathering of disbanded soldiers or any ferment of popular fanaticism should be lodged in every considerable Egyptian town. The reported intention not to send English troops into Upper Egypt at all, but to rely on the submission of the officials there, would be in the highest degree unwise. The Delta is tranquil because its inhabitants have heard the English guns, and seen the English uniforms; because they have been actual spectators of Arabi flying before General Lowe, and of regiment after regiment flinging its arms into railway trucks as it marches past an English commander. Upper Egypt has seen none of these things, and it is desirable that it should see them. The Indian troops, who are said, with every likelihood of truth, to have produced a special effect on the minds of their brother Moslems, would be well suited for the service, and it would be a well-earned compliment to employ them upon it. Nor will the entire force now in the country, with the reinforcements held in reserve at Malta, be a man too much for the duties of the next few months. The dullest of spectators can hardly mistake the value of the lip-loyalty which now haunts the Khedive, and the politeness which expresses its joy at the success of the English. It is not necessary to suppose any desperate hatred of their conquerors on the part of the Egyptians; this is nearly as unlikely as any ardent affection for them. But, until Egypt is resettled, and the army transformed from an instrument of rebellion into an instrument of order, common sense demands that the occupying force should not be weakened. *Beati possidentes*; but they are only possessed on the understanding that they actually possess.

FRENCH INTERESTS IN EGYPT.

The *Times* holds that undoubtedly the chief question which our Government will have to take in hand in reference to Egypt is how to adjust the claims of France with our own. It will endeavour, one may take it for granted, to act as far as possible in France, till the outbreak of this insurrection, acted with us in close partnership. She was forced by Continental necessities, which all can appreciate, to abdicate her part of joint supervision and controller of Egyptian affairs, and to intervene; and, under the circumstances, France has behaved with dignity and self-control. From time immemorial—that is, in these days of rapid change, from the early days of Napoleon—she has regarded Egypt as a corner of the earth in which she has peculiar, if not exclusive, interests. She nearly went to war with us about Egypt in 1840, and since then her relations with the Khedive and his people have been singularly close. Besides, her new protectorate of Tunis are in close intercourse with Egypt, and what tells on the one must soon tell on the other. All this constitutes a claim for consideration which an English Government cannot disregard. After all, France is our ally of thirty years' standing in Eastern matters, and that, though not of course decisive, is a point of some importance. But whatever may be the decision with regard to the Control, it is certain that England will proceed with the greatest caution, so that French susceptibilities may not, if possible, be wounded. Circumstances have forced us to intervene alone; but there will be, in the arrangements which will be made, regard to the Control, the most careful consideration of commercial and political considerations.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

The *Morning Post* would be very sorry to see twenty-five class representatives returned to Parliament by subscription and paid by Trades Union levies. Such men would be no representatives of the working classes, but of the trades unions. There are among the natural leaders of our skilled operatives, and among those thinkers who have emerged from their ranks and are still members of their own class, living in their own society, many who have the social and moral qualities and much of the social discipline of gentlemen. The *Morning Post* would be glad to see these men in Parliament, but doubts if any one of them would have a chance of finding a place among the twenty-five. They would not be certain to be paid, delegates of a class among the independent representatives of the nation; and delegates of a class, not representatives, men selected in the interests of that class and paid for their services must necessarily be. It is not without good reason that the payment of members has fallen, first into disuse, and next into utter contempt and odium among Englishmen. It has been silently abolished because it was found practically bad; it has never been revived because the instincts and experience of the people were too quick to detect the delegates of a class among the independent representatives of the nation; and delegates of a class, not representatives, men selected in the interests of that class and paid for their services must necessarily be. It is not without good reason that the payment of members has fallen, first into disuse, and next into utter contempt and odium among Englishmen. It has been silently abolished because it was found practically bad; it has never been revived because the instincts and experience of the people were too quick to detect the delegates of a class among the independent representatives of the nation; and delegates of a class, not representatives, men selected in the interests of that class and paid for their services must necessarily be.

DR. PUSEY'S WORK.

The *Spectator* says:—If it is good that the Church, as a teaching corporation, should be alive, should be comprehensive, and should at least endeavour to reach the body of the people, the total result of Dr. Pusey's life was distinctly good. His followers, part of the distinctive tenets, woke up the English Church, which was fast sliding into the morass which has so often beguiled it, a cold and decorous profession of tremendous doctrines to which no living importance was attached, and which, on one side, were vital, and on the other, choked up the religious intelligence. They roused learning to its importance. They gave back to public worship its attractiveness. They got at, or tried to get at, human beings with souls, instead of confining themselves to the inner Fustian of the inner Fustian, itself a vitalizing force, in a country where the temptation of every creed is to lose its vitality under a crushing load of smug respectabilities. That was a great work, and it was due in a large measure to the single-hearted, obstinate energy of the great ecclesiastic who has this week passed away.

The *Record* says:—What can we say of Dr. Pusey's life-work? We see in Dr. Pusey one who has laboured earnestly, sedulously, powerfully, to turn the Church of England from the right way, to destroy the work of our forefathers, by overwhelming it in the soul-destroying superstitions and cunning inquisitions from which, at the sacrifice of their own lives, the Reformers were enabled by God's grace to rescue our Church. Newman was content to go alone to Rome; Pusey desired to take the Church of England with him. If ever there was a man who, endowed with great powers, used them to a large extent to the injury of the truth; if ever there was a man commissioned to do important work for the edifice of God, who yet built on a false foundation, "work that shall be burned," that man was Dr. Pusey.

The *Tablet* says:—A leader of religious thought, in any proper sense of the word, Dr. Pusey could not claim to be. But his personal influence was always great, nor was it, in the long run, injurious to many of the most earnest and experienced. No inconsiderable number of his disciples have now the happiness to be Catholics. Outstripping their master, seeking a clearer atmosphere than that in which he was content to dwell, a broader and firmer grasp of divine verities than that which he possessed, they have found, one after another, their way to the region of light, the fulness of truth. Thus the late Pope was led to liken him to a church bell, summoning others to the holy faith, but himself remaining without. Upon the actual religious controversies of late years in the Church of England he exercised but little influence. He belonged to a day in which there were giants, and he moved among the lesser men, whose cause he defended, but with something of heroic mien.

THE NEXT LORD MAYOR.—The first duty which the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for 1882-3 (Mr. Alderman De Keyser and Mr. Savory) will have to perform (after their inauguration, which takes place on Thursday) will be on Michaelmas Day, Friday, the 29th instant, to preside at the election of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The alderman who will in the ordinary course be elected to the office of Lord Mayor is Mr. Alderman Knight. The alderman, although his health has improved, is far from robust, but he nevertheless will be able to take upon himself the duties of his office with responsibility and experience of public life well qualified him to fill those offices with honour to himself and the city. The other members of the Court of Aldermen who have not "passed the chair" are Mr. Alderman Hadley, Mr. Alderman Notting, Mr. Alderman Staples, Mr. Alderman Broth, Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., Alderman Sir R. Hanson, and Mr. Alderman De Keyser, who will not be eligible until he has served the office of Sheriff.—*City Press*.

THE STATE OF EGYPT.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Friday:—I have to-day visited the Arab hospital, where two hundred Egyptian soldiers are at present lying. The greater portion of these were wounded at Tel-el-Kebir, but some were brought down here after the fight at Kassassin. The hospital was admirably clean, and its general order left nothing to be desired. The doctor told me that most of the cases were serious, as the vast majority of wounded managed to stand against our troops, and, under the circumstances, were unable to move, after the fight, collected and sent in here. A large number of the cases were wounded by Shrapnell shell, and an Egyptian officer told me that it was impossible to stand against our troops, and, under the circumstances, were unable to move, after the fight, collected and sent in here. A large number of the cases were wounded by Shrapnell shell, and an Egyptian officer told me that it was impossible to stand against our troops, and, under the circumstances, were unable to move, after the fight, collected and sent in here.

Cairo grows livelier every day. Each train brings back a load of Europeans from Alexandria, and many shops are now open. The troops have gone into camp on the other side of the Nile, and at Abassieh, and the Khedive's army is now at the city. The troops have gone into camp on the other side of the Nile, and at Abassieh, and the Khedive's army is now at the city. The troops have gone into camp on the other side of the Nile, and at Abassieh, and the Khedive's army is now at the city. The troops have gone into camp on the other side of the Nile, and at Abassieh, and the Khedive's army is now at the city.

Major FitzGerald, Private Secretary to Sir Charles Wolcott, has just returned from a tour of inspection in the Egyptian army, and has reported that the army is now in a state of high morale, and that the troops are well equipped and well trained.

HOW SICK SOLDIERS ARE TREATED.

The correspondent of the *Times*, describing a railway journey he made from Cairo to Alexandria, and which occupied fifteen hours instead of five, says:—Among the passengers in the train were ninety-seven sick soldiers suffering from dysentery and diarrhoea. Now, at eleven yesterday morning it was known at the railway station that no train would leave for Alexandria before six; yet at two o'clock the men were brought down and had to be exposed to the platform until six; then they were placed seven or eight in a carriage under the charge of one doctor and one attendant. They were without any provision, except the loathsome water (alone sufficient to produce their complaint) which could be had at the stations. They were without any rug or covering, and at three or four o'clock in the morning, the men, too feeble to stand, at an hour the worst and most dangerous in Egypt, would get out of their carriages and throw themselves at full length on the damp, pestiferous ground for exercise, the long, dark, and dreary journey, in order to stretch their limbs. It was six in the morning before we arrived, a fifteen hours' journey, while at Kafir-Zayat we passed a special train carrying the Khedive's brother, which would probably have taken the five hours, and the ordinary train takes little more than the same time.

SYMPHONY AT ALEXANDRIA.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Alexandria telegraphed on Friday says:—It is disgusting to witness the attitude of enthusiasm for the Khedive, and to hear the expressions of profuse loyalty expressed by the troops, and to see the Khedive, however, is not deceived by this lip loyalty, and treats their professions at their true value. Many of the late supporters of Arabi find the attitude of the audience chamber closed to them. To-day, when the Khedive refused to receive three Princes—Abdullah, Ahmet, and Hamid. Some of the Princesses of the Khedive's family are also seriously compromised, and it is generally believed that property of the value of over a million sterling will be confiscated and applied to the expenses of indemnifying the sufferers by the Alexandria riots and conflagration. The establishment of an English Gendarmerie, or, at any rate, of a Gendarmerie under English officers, is most earnestly hoped for here, and is, indeed, considered absolutely essential for the permanent security of European life and property. A solemn thanksgiving to God for the pacification of Egypt by the British arms will take place in the Roman Catholic Cathedral here on Sunday next. After the service the *Te Deum* will be sung, and the Triple Benediction given by the Archbishop. On Monday a solemn drive will be celebrated by the Archbishop for the souls of the victims who perished during the war. Crowds of Europeans continue to leave by the trains for Cairo, but the railway administration have great difficulties to encounter from want of material, the rolling stock having suffered great injury whilst in the hands of the rebels. The permanent way is, however, in good order. The publication of the *Moniteur Egyptien* is transferred to Cairo, where it will appear on Monday next. In connection with the rebellion, it is much commented on that there are several officers of Arabi Pasha still holding official appointments under the Egyptian Government, being protected by the influence of certain Ministers. A complete overhaul of these people, especially in the higher ranks, is greatly needed.

THE ARMY IN EGYPT.

Nothing definite with respect to the return of the Army from Egypt can yet be elicited at the Government offices, except that orders have been sent to some of the transport ships to proceed from Ismailia and Alexandria to Suez, in readiness to embark the Indian troops for Bombay and Madras. The date of the embarkation is quite uncertain, but nearly all the ships for India have been selected and surveyed under instructions from the Admiralty Transport Department in London, and it is still contemplated that the Indian regiments should be the first to quit Egypt. In view of a probable occupation of the country by a considerable force for some time to come, directions have been issued to keep up the hospital establishments at Alexandria, and, if necessary, at Cairo, on Friday, simultaneously with an order to stop all other supplies, directions were sent to Woolwich for the shipment of a hundred tons of medical stores, inclusive of thirty casks of bottled ale and other luxuries, which will be sent out by the *Helios* and *Newton*, with the fender and disinfectants for the horse ships. The *Varna*, which has just sailed from the Royal Arsenal for Malta, has taken nothing but shells for the naval guns and such like material of war. At Malta are remaining portions of the 1st Battalion West Kent Regiment and the Dorsetshire Regiment which were intercepted in the *Serapis* on their way to the front, and will be brought home in other vessels; the detachments of the Foot Guards which were in the *Yazoo* are also to remain at Malta until called for; but the draft of the Army Hospital Corps which sailed in the same ship will go on to Egypt. The transport *Palmyra*, with all her troops on board, will return home from Gibraltar; and the 2nd Battalion of the Buffs, who were in the *Yazoo*, are also to remain at Malta until called for; but the draft of the Army Hospital Corps which sailed in the same ship will go on to Egypt. The transport *Palmyra*, with all her troops on board, will return home from Gibraltar; and the 2nd Battalion of the Buffs, who were in the *Yazoo*, are also to remain at Malta until called for; but the draft of the Army Hospital Corps which sailed in the same ship will go on to Egypt.

The reduction in the army in Egypt which will soon take place will (the *Army and Navy Gazette* says) probably be the recall home of the Household Cavalry and Foot Guards, and of the 33rd, 63rd, and 72nd Regiments, all of which have had a prolonged service abroad in the Egyptian campaign, and have been stationed at Malta, will still leave ten European infantry battalions in Egypt.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Italian Ambassador returned to London on Friday night. Lady Wolsey has left Hamburg for Dresden, Saxony, where she will remain for some weeks.

The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P., has just left town on Friday evening for the Continent.

Viscount Somerton has left Claridge's Hotel for Colchester.

Mrs. Walker has left Claridge's Hotel for Coed-y-Glyn, Wrexham.

THE LATE LORD TENTERDEN.

The late Lord Tenterden, whose demise we have already announced, died at Nelson Cottage, Lynmouth, North Devon, where he had been staying with Lady Tenterden and his family just over three weeks. On Wednesday last he was out fishing on the River Lyn, when he was suddenly seized with a fit of apoplexy. He was in the company of several gentlemen at the time, and was at once removed to his house. Medical aid was obtained, but from the first it was evident that the case was hopeless, and his lordship continued to be almost unconscious until he died.

The deceased, Charles Stuart Aubrey Abbott, Baron Tenterden, of Hendon, Middlesex, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was the only son of the Hon. Charles Abbott, second Viscount Alton, and was born on September 13th, 1818. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1841.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE KING OF SPAIN.

The success of the British arms in Egypt continues to be the principal topic of discussion here, telegrams from the Madrid correspondent of the *Times* being full of references to among other subjects in a conversation I had the honour of having with the King this morning (Friday). The Spanish Sovereign spoke in the most flattering manner of the success of our arms, and was particularly struck by the discipline shown by the British officers and soldiers in the Egyptian campaign, and alluding to the fact of his once having had the honour to wear the English uniform, he said he felt, and always would feel, great interest in all that concerned his old companions in arms. The King also saw with satisfaction that the other European nations were taking into account Spanish interests in the great maritime highway. Spain had on the other side of the Canal interest in the order, and these assurances would be augmented by the increasing mercantile activity in this country. In calling special attention to the rapid increase which is taking place in the Spanish mercantile marine, particularly as regards steam vessels, the King, who showed himself full of hope for the future, said, despite all difficulties, the country continued to show steady progress, and afforded an ample field for the profitable employment of national and foreign capital. The King's great desire is that those who do not know the Spain of the present day should come and judge for themselves of its merits; and I may state here for persons interested in metallurgy that the Mineral Exhibition to be held in Madrid next year will afford a good opportunity for a visit. The King expressed his great regard for Queen Victoria, adding that he could never forget the constant kindness he had received at her hands in the different vicissitudes of his life. I do not comment upon the version to-day beyond stating that Don Alfonso has a knowledge of the position and

at the Geneva Conference on the same subject. He was appointed Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1871, and in October, 1873, was appointed permanent Under Secretary on the resignation of the Right Hon. Edmund Hammond, who, on his retirement was created Lord Hammond. In 1878, in further recognition of his civil services, he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath. The deceased peer is succeeded by his only son, the Hon. Charles Stuart Aubrey Abbott, born 30th October, 1865. The late Lord Tenterden was a prominent Freemason, and had attained distinguished rank in the craft. The Marquis of Ripon as Grand Master appointed him Senior Grand Warden in Grand Lodges on England on the 24th of April, 1872. He afterwards became the representative in the Grand Lodge of the Three Grand Lodges of Berlin. On the death of Mr. Bagshaw the Prince of Wales appointed him Provincial Grand Master of Essex, the date of the patent being the 20th of March, 1879, and on the 24 of July that year he was installed in the office of Grand Master of Essex at Chelmsford by the Earl of Carnarvon with full Masonic honours.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

The *Daily News* hails with satisfaction the approach of a time when there is a possibility of our thinking about something else than war bulletins and victories, and when Parliament will have leisure to devote to domestic legislation, and adds:—

The reform of procedure may be necessary before any conduct to the better discharge of national business and the saving of public time hereafter. But the public, we fancy, regard the alterations in the rules of the House of Commons not otherwise than as a sort of necessary evil, and are anxious to see it done as quickly as in order that we may get on to legislation of a different kind. We think we can guess what Tory statesmen, at all events what certain Tory statesmen, would have done if the Egyptian question had arisen in the time, and if our part in it had been brought under their leadership to so magnificent a success. We think we do not wrong them when we say that they would probably have made use of their triumph in order to evade the necessity for undertaking any real work, and to devote their time to legislation of a different kind. We think we can guess what Tory statesmen, at all events what certain Tory statesmen, would have done if the Egyptian question had arisen in the time, and if our part in it had been brought under their leadership to so magnificent a success. We think we do not wrong them when we say that they would probably have made use of their triumph in order to evade the necessity for undertaking any real work, and to devote their time to legislation of a different kind.

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Bradlaugh has issued a long address to the electors of the United Kingdom, asking them to compel their representatives to take the oath of allegiance. "The question for you to decide is," he says, "whether the House of Commons may set itself above the law, and may annul the valid election of a member, subject to no legal disqualification, solely because the majority of the members of the House of Commons are not prepared to take the oath of allegiance." "The question for you to decide is," he says, "whether the House of Commons may set itself above the law, and may annul the valid election of a member, subject to no legal disqualification, solely because the majority of the members of the House of Commons are not prepared to take the oath of allegiance." "The question for you to decide is," he says, "whether the House of Commons may set itself above the law, and may annul the valid election of a member, subject to no legal disqualification, solely because the majority of the members of the House of Commons are not prepared to take the oath of allegiance."

ARTIFICIAL AERATED WATERS.

Another striking evidence has been afforded, by the outbreak of a small epidemic of typhoid, of the carelessness with which some manufacturers of artificial aerated drinks employ elements of danger, and the danger to the public health. It is commonly enough supposed that, where the water supply is suspicious, safety may be found in the soda-water, seltzer, or ginger-beer. This, however, obviously depends upon the purity of the water employed in their manufacture. Little as this is regarded, it deserves much more consideration than it generally receives. It is the last cause of infection to be investigated, but the observation on a former occasion, by Dr. Thomsen, of an outbreak of typhoid due to the consumption by a shooting party of soda-water made with impure water, has been followed this month by a sharper and more extended attack of typhoid due to ginger-beer made with similarly affected water. Pure mineral water has of late years become the resource and luxury of a large part of the population, and such accidents as this are likely to strengthen the habit. None the less, it is important for sanitarians to keep an eye on the purity of the water employed in the manufacture of these drinks, and to the now painful proof source of infection, developed in the unexpected direction of artificial aerated waters.—*London Medical Record*.

THE PURCHASE OF A PARK FOR BRIGHTON.

The action of the Brighton Town Council in purchasing Preston Park for £55,000 was strongly condemned at a mass meeting held on Friday night. At least 3,000 persons were present, and the proceedings were of a most stormy character. Those approving the action of the council were present in strong force, and appointed a leading alderman. A resolution was submitted condemning the action of the council, but it was with great difficulty that the speakers to it obtained a hearing. An amendment supporting the bill was also proposed, but few of the speakers upon this could be heard. Towards ten o'clock a rush was made for the platform. After something like order had been restored, a show of hands was taken, and the original resolution, condemning the purchase, was carried, although at the commencement of the meeting it was evident that the supporters of the purchase were in the majority.

PARIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

several times mentioned in despatches. For his services he received the Order of the Bath, was knighted and, through the Legion of Honour, received the class of the Medjidie and the Turkish mo. He next served in the Indian campaign, 1857-9, was repeatedly mentioned in despatches and received the first class of the Order of the Medjidie, the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and the medal with clasp. He was in 1860 in China he served upon the Quatermaster-General's staff, and was present at the assault of the Taku forts, and at the capture of the Tientsin campaign, receiving another medal with clasp. Ten years later he commanded an expedition sent from Canada to the River territory for the suppression of the rebel Government of the Peking. He was created a Knight of St. Michael and George for his services upon that occasion. He was Governor and Commander of the Forces on the coast during the Ashanti war, 1873-4, and for his services received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, was promoted to be major-general, distinguished service, nominated a G.C.B. and K.C.B., and received the medal with clasp. He was then Governor of Natal, and was despatched to Natal to administer the

REPORTED SECRET CORONATION
OF THE CZAR.

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OF THE CZAR.

The *St. James's Gazette* has received the following special telegram dated Thursday, from Vienna :—

THE SETTLEMENT OF EGYPT

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been erected by her Majesty's commission to commemorate the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany. Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, servants of the Royal Household and the Balmoral Estate were present. The health of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany and the Queen were proposed by Dr. Profeit, her Majesty's Commissioner.

Earl Granville arrived in town on Wednesday from Walmer Castle.

THE ADмирALTY HAS RECEIVED AN OFFICIAL
COUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL MARINE
LIGHT CRAFT RUSTLING

public house in the neighbourhood of Tisbury, if a majority of the inhabitants were in favour of the change. A poll took place; but, so far from resulting in Sir Wilfrid Lawson's two-thirds majority for closing, there was actually a majority for keeping the house open. Benett-Stanford has now reduced the rate per cent. on condition that the house is closed on Sundays.

At a temperance meeting held at Southton last week, the Earl of Lichfield

clan. Darwin smiled at this, and endeavored to calm me with the words 'My dear Mr. Crisp, believe me one must have come to terms and forbearance with such poor creatures, the stream of truth they can only hold for a passing instant, but never permanent.' In my later visits to Down in 1876 and 1879 I had the pleasure of being able to relate to Darwin the mighty progress that had been made in the past intervals his doctrines had made in Germany. Their decisive outburst

by which he was constantly surrounded, from which even a prudent man could not tirely escape. Man was greatly, but not tirely, to blame for his short existence. He ought to be taught to reflect and see his own mind and conscience that he did live his proper span, and that it was given him as his own fault, and that he could too soon amend his ways. The same authorities everywhere ought especially thoroughly posted up in sanitary matters, to be the basis of the existence within

RELEASE OF A CHANCERY PRISONER
Mulligan applied on Wednesday to the
tion judge (Mr. Justice Day) for an
the release of a Chancery prisoner
Dyson, at present confined in York
The defendant was committed to pri
contempt of court for disobedience to a
directing him to file an account, and he
in prison three months. The account ha
been filed, and the only question was
Dyson should be released before wa

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS

BALMORAL CASTLE, WEDNESDAY.
The Queen and all the Royal Family staid in the Castle, as well as Prince Albert and Prince George of Wales, who had come over from Aberfeldie, assembled at Craig Gowan yesterday morning and witnessed the completion of the cairn which had been erected by her Majesty's commands to commemorate the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, the servants of the Royal Household and the Balmoral Estate were present. The health of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany and the Queen were proposed by Dr. Profeit, her Majesty's Commissioner.

Earl Granville arrived in town on Wednesday from Walmer Castle.
Lord and Lady Forster have arrived at Willey Park, Brossly, from Germany.

THE ROYAL MARINES AT TEL-EL-KEBI

The Admiralty has received an official count of the proceedings of the Royal Marine Light Infantry Battalion, under the command of Colonel Howard S. Jones, at the storming and capture of Tel-el-Kebir on the 13th August. The report is dated Tel-el-Kebir, September 15, and states that "the Marine Light Infantry were ordered to march from Kassas Camp at sunset on the 12th inst., and for the purpose of the 2d Brigade, 2nd Division, to take up positions in front of the village of El-Mahuta, Major-General Graham, V.C., C.B.S.I., commanding the 1st Division (Guards) being the main body in our rear in reserve. On the left was the Highland Brigade, with the 2d Brigade in support, and the 3d Division, the Artillery

majority for keeping the house open.
R. Bennett-Stanford has now reduced the re

per cent, on condition that the house is closed on Sundays.

At a temperance meeting held at Southerton last week, the Earl of Lichfield said that, having been "a total abstainer" for twelve months, he could now join the Ribbon Army, and he was forthwith decorated with the badge of that association by C. Basil Witherforce.

Latin and Greek are wonderful languages, no doubt; and an intimate acquaintance with the vocabulary of Plato and Aristotle is, of course, the mark of a very superior person. But it will be rather a pity if English is bowed out of use altogether, and journal-

stem.' In my later visits to Down in

and 1879 I had the pleasure of being a relative to Darwin the mighty progress in the past intervals his doctrines had in Germany. Their development outburst here with us than in England, for the chief, that the power of social and religious prejudice is not nearly so strong here among our cousins across the Channel as better placed than ourselves. I was perfectly well aware of all this; that his knowledge of our language and literature was defective, as he often complained, and that he had the highest appreciation of our intellectual treasures.

live his proper span, and that it was
another of his own fault, and that he could

greatly his own land, and too soon among his ways. The same authorities everywhere ought especially to be posted up in sanitary matters, should not allow of the existence within their spheres of any fever dens or overcrowded houses, no unpaved or undrained streets, no improperly drained houses or houses not drained. No dirty streets or alleys, no bad air or clouds of noxious smoke, no bad water to be sold or consumed, and no water to be drunk. I have heard of the late Mr. Symonds, F.R.S., seconded a vote of that Dr. Embleton, for his able address, and was carried with acclamation.

The defendant was committed to prison for contempt of court for disobedience to a

directing him to file an account, and he was in prison three months. The account had been filed, and the only question was whether Dyson should be released before he paid the costs of the attachment order that he obtained against him.—Mr. Justice Dyson made the order for the release of Dyson rather reluctantly. His idea of it was that a man who disobeyed the court ought to be punished for his contempt, and not be let out of prison if he obeyed the order without payment. In the face of the decision cited to him he had no alternative but to release the prisoner.